

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1939.—VOL. XLII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS. PRICE FIVEPENCE.

{ PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

M R. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL
(ESTABLISHED 1842).

HOLDERS of Mining Shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for same through Mr. CROFTS' agency.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.—BELOWDA BEACON (Tin) shares, fully paid. The elvan course was cut rich on Tuesday—most important point. See report. Business as BUYER or SELLER.

CASLE AN DINAS (Tin), fully paid.—Special business in these shares. Mine looking extremely well. The property is paying good dividends, which the agent states will soon be doubled. Mr. CROFTS is a seller at lowest prices, and recommends early application.

Business in BOSCASTWELL DOWNS—an established dividend tin mine.

Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.

Daily Price List on application.

Bankers: The City Bank.

M R. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

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100 Aberdantuan, 14s. 3d. 20 East Van, 28½.
20 Anglo-Argent, 16s. 3d. 5 East Lovell, 21s.
35 Australian Un., 28s. 50 E. Liangynog, 37s. 6d.
50 Birdseye Creek, 22½.
50 Boscas, Downs, 23s 18 9 25 Richmond Con., 26½.
40 Bog, 29s. 6d. 50 Rookhope, 22s.
25 Cedar Creek (fully paid), 25 Sweetland Crk., 28½.
50 Castle an Dinas, 39s 6d. 15 Frontino, 9s.
25 Camp Floyd, £11 1½. 15 Flagstaff, 21s.
25 Camp Elm (fully pd.), 2 Minera, £23 ½.
2 Carn Brea, £15 3½.
50 Caenynog, 14s. 6d.
50 Don Pedro, 14s. 9d.
15 Eberhardt, 67½.
10 Emma (Silver), 22½.
15 Eclipse, 3s. 9d.
20 East Caradon, 25½.
5 East Grenville.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

M R. YOUNG HUSBAND CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

M R. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

M R. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

M R. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.*

M R. T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

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New Dolcoath. Excelsior. Cathedral.
Penstruthal Consols. West Jewell. South Tolcarne.
West Gwennap Consols. The Lovell. South Margaret.

Mr. COMYN can supply any of the above on favourable terms, and recommends immediate application.

M R. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C., LONDON, transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

Parties wishing to Transact Business in the following are requested to communicate:—

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLS.
EAST SETON. PARYS MOUNTAIN.
FRANK MILLS. SOUTH MERLynn.
GREAT ROCK. THORNHILL REEF.
GORSEDD & CELYN LEVEL. WEST GODOLPHIN.
NORTH POOL.

* North Pool.—The report this week is of a highly satisfactory character. The 70 fm. level is approaching the bunch of copper ore intersected in the 40 gone below the latter level. Upon making the discovery these cheap shares should advance to a great price. Telegram from the mine received Wednesday last:—"Balast greatly improved; splendid stones of copper south part of lode."

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLS.—In five months this mine has been brought into thorough working order. It may be pronounced a great success for a rise in price.

The following shares should be secured without delay.—West Frances, East Lovell, South Merllyn, Denbighshire Consolidated, North Pool, East Seton, and Pennerley.

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A concise reflex on Foreign Government Securities, British Railways, and Mining Shares, with the interest they yield upon present prices.

Published by E. J. BARTLETT, 30, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

M ESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years, have for SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—

20 Aberdantuan. 5 Emma, £22 3s. 9d. 30 Perkins Beach, 21s 3d.
30 Australian Un., 22s. 10 East Grenville, 35s. 25 Penstruthal.
60 Alt-y-Crib. 10 Flagstaff, 21s 9d. 30 Pennerley, £22 13s. 9d.
25 Bronfloyd, 31s. 3d. 20 Franco Consols. 20 Parrys Mount, 21s.
30 Bog, 18s. 9d. 30 Fortescue, 30s. 5 Penhalls, £2.
25 Birdseye Creek, £218s 9 25 Gt. Retallack, 5s.
15 Boscaswell Downs. 75 Gold Run, 16s.
5 Blue Hills, £3 ½. 50 Rookhope, 22s 18s. 3d.
25 Bampfyldie. 5 Great Laxey, 15s.
30 Castle an Dinas, £23 ½. 30 So. Tolcarne, 16s.
60 Chontales, 11s. 3d. 50 So. Aurora, 22s. 6d.
100 Cwm Elm (fully pd.). 2 Carn Brea, £15 3½.
75 Cardig. Old Bog, 25s 6d. 30 Gwennap, 23s.
15 Camp Floyd, £11 1½. 5 Hingston Down, 23s.
50 Cathedral. 50 Sweetland, 23s.
10 Cape Copper, £24 ½.
25 Don Pedro, par. 20 Hobba Hill (fully pd.). 20 Rookhope, £218s 9d.
30 Denbighshire. 35 Liangynog, 23s.
60 Exmouth, 40s. 20 Malpas, 21s 3d.
50 E. Shebogyan, 36 p.m. 30 New Lovell, 4s. 9d.
10 East Bottile Hill, £2. 30 North Pool, £2 6s. 3d.
25 Excelsior. 50 Old Hill, 16s 9d.
10 Eberhardt, 27 3s. 25 New Dolcoath, 23s.
60 E. Liangynog, £2 ½. 20 West Lucy.
10 East Van, £3 6s. 9d. 10 New Pembroke, £2 5 3.
75 Eclipse, 2s. 9d. 30 Wheal Pever, £22 1 2.
8 East Lovell, £17 18 9d. 20 Nth. Treleigh Wood.
20 No. Tankerville, 18s 9d 30 Wheal Jewell.
15 Pacific, £3 7s. 9d. 10 Wheal Uny, £5 8s. 3d.
50 Treworgit, 16s. 9d. 20 Wheal Whisper.

W. MARLBOROUGH and Co. direct special attention to East Lovell, Van Consols, and Boscaswell Downs.

M R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 22 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

20 Blue Hills, £4; 100 Penstruthal; 20 Gawton, £3; 70 Liarnarmon; 150 Cwm Elm, 8s. (fully paid); 75 Cathedral, 18s. 9d.; 5 Tankerville, £15 3½; 100 Plynnimon, 20s. 6d.; 75 West Jewell; 20 West Polbreen, £219s. 6d.; 10 Wheal Grenville, £9 3½; 5 Van, £39; 105 Excelsior; 80 East Chiverton, 12s. 6d.; 100 South Tolcarne; 50 Old Trebunget, 16s.; 60 Hobbs Hill; 35 West Liangynog; 2 West Seton, £29; 60 West Tankerville; 5 Great Laxey, £16; 30 Prince of Wales, 9s. 6d.; 30 New Pembroke; 50 Boscaswell Downs; 100 West Liangynog; 5 Perran Wheel Vyvyan; 75 Wheal Crebor, 17s.; 50 South Warne, £6 ½; 10 Minera, £23 ½; 65 Perran Wheel Vyvyan; 75 Wheal Crebor, 17s.; 65 Parys Mountain, £21 ½; 10 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £15 3½; 70 Van Consols; 10 East Van, £3 ½; 75 Great Caradon, 12s.; 60 North Pool; 2 South Crofty, £6 3½; 5 Trumpet Consols, 15s.; 20 Great North Laxey, 15s.; 35 New Dolcoath; 50 Wheal Cates; 170 Gold Run, 15s. 9d.; 35 Cedar Creek (fully paid); 42; 60 Birdseye Creek, £10; 100 Frontino, 20s. 9d.; 15 Camp Floyd and Bolivia; 15 Camp Floyd; 50 San Pedro, £4 ½; 50 South Aurora, 26s. 9d.; 35 Utah, £2 6s.; 100 Anglo-Australian, 13s.

SPECIAL BUSINESSES in Emma, Gold Run, Cedar Creek, Birdseye Creek, San Pedro, Blue Hills, Gawton, Penstruthal, Van Consols, and St. Agnes Consols.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

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A purchase of Rookhope Valley shares is strongly recommended.

Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited).

M R. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
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BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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40 Aberdantuan, 17s. 6d. 50 Liarnarmon, £2.
25 Aberdovey, offer wtd. 30 South Van, offer wtd.

35 Alt-y-Crib, 2s. 30 Malaga, offer wanted.

10 Birdseye Creek, £2 17s 6 30 New Dolcoath, £2 15s.

20 Bog, £1 18s. 6 30 New Hinstone, 15s.

50 Boscaswell Downs, £4 ½ 30 West Bassett, £9 15s.

40 Chonoles, 11s. 30 New Lovell, £2 5s.

50 Cwm Elm, 10s. 30 North Crofty, 12s. 6d.

20 East Bottile Hill, £3 15 30 Perkins, £2 18s.

100 Excelsior, £7 6s. 30 Rookhope Val., £2 17s 6.

20 Flawton, 23 30 Russia Copper, £3 10s.

20 Gwintow, 23 30 So. Carn Brea, £2 15s.

20 Hinstone, 18s. 3d. 30 So. Condurrow, £7.

20 Haworth, 21s. 3d. 30 Almada, £2 18s.

20 Hinstone, 18s. 3d. 30 Camp Floyd, £1 15s.

20 Hinstone, 18s. 3d. 30 New Rosewarne, £2 15s.

20 Hinstone, 18s. 3d. 30 New Lovell, 45s.

20 Hinstone, 18s. 3d. 30 New Dolcoath, £3 15s.

20 Hinstone, 18s. 3d. 30 Great Y. Crib.

20 Hinstone, 18s. 3d. 30 Port Phillip, 18s.

20 Hinstone, 18s. 3d. 30 West Bassett, £9 16s 3d.

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20 Hinstone, 18s. 3d. 30 Wheal Agar

[Oct. 19, 1872.]

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* * Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

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Registration of New Companies.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered:—

BAHIA DOCKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 900,000*l.*, in 90,000 shares of 10*l.* each. The object of this company is to construct docks and warehouses at Bahia. The subscribers take five shares each, and are—Baron de Man, G. A. Holt, 36, Cumberland-terrace, Hyde-park; F. Saunders, 9, Great St. Helens; B. James, 19, Belgrave-park gardens; and Charles Neate, 35A, Great George-street, Westminster.

DAVY BROTHERS (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 2000 shares of 10*l.* each. To acquire and carry on the Park Ironworks, Sheffield. The subscribers (all of Sheffield) are—W. S. Davy, 133 shares; D. Davy, 134; Abraham Davy, jun., 133; Albert Davy, 133; C. Davy, 133; James Wood, 20; Alfred Allott, 50.

GOOLE SAW-MILL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 2500*l.*, in 25 shares of 100*l.* each.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL DRYING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 6000*l.*, in 1200 shares of 5*l.* each.

SIR GEORGE INNES, Bart., CLENCH, SAGER, AND CO. (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 2000 shares of 100*l.* each. To acquire the business of Messrs. Clench, Sager, and Co., financial agents, of 39, Lombard-street. The subscribers are—Sir George Innes, 16, Marlborough Villas, Queen's-road, Richmond, 1 share; Harry Clench, 39, Lombard-street, 950; J. G. Sager, 39, Lombard-street, 950; F. A. Stead, 39, Lombard-street, 1; R. J. Mignot, 53, Boundary-row, South Hampstead, 1; H. Stephenson, 3, Newman's-court, Cornhill, 1; Herne Mugford, 31, Lombard-street, 1.

ECONOMIC SOAP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in 1000 shares of 5*l.* each. For manufacturing and dealing in soap.

SPALDING AND SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE MUTUAL PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—A company for mutual plate-glass insurance, founded on the guarantee principle.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE IRON COMPANY (Limited).—The capital is 150,000*l.*, in 3000 shares of 50*l.* each. To take over and carry on the business of the North Lincolnshire Ironworks Company, at Frodingham, Lincolnshire. The subscribers are—W. J. Parkyn, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, 100; Daniel Adamson, Newton Moor, Hyde, Cheshire, 300; Joseph Adamson, Newton Moor, Hyde, Cheshire, 20; Richard Ogles, Broad Oak Park, Worsley, Lancashire, 60; Thomas Walmsley, Brooklyn, Bolton, Lancashire, 200; T. M. Walmsley, 7, Chorley-road, Bolton, 25; Richard Walmsley, 28, Chorley-road, Bolton, 25.

FLEETWOOD GAS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1000 shares of 10*l.* each. Supplying Fleetwood, in Lancashire, with gas, and selling the residual products.

BRADFORD AERATED WATER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 7500*l.*, in 1500 shares of 5*l.* each. The manufacture and sale of aerated waters, &c.

WHALLEY RANGE BOWLING-GREEN COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 600*l.*, in 120 shares of 5*l.* each. For purchasing land and laying out a bowling green, croquet-lawn, &c.

ELI LEES AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 180,000*l.*, in 6400 shares of 25*l.* each. The acquisition of the business of Mr. Eli Lees, Oldham, cotton spinner and manufacturer, is the object of this company. The subscribers are—Eli Lees, Werneth-park, Oldham, 1600; Charles E. Lees, Werneth-park, Oldham, 1600; Thomas Potter, 55, Overens-street, Oldham, 300; John Potter, 60, Overens-street, Oldham, 320; Charles Suthers Davies, 98, Waterloo-place, Oldham, 150; John Sharples, 58, Overens-street, Oldham, 50.

FOREIGN MINES.

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODE.—Oct. 16: The 22d shipment of ore has arrived at Liverpool; 23

THE TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY
(LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. per share to be paid upon application, and the remaining 10s. three months after allotment of the shares.

In the event of no allotment being made the money will be returned in full.

BANKERS.

WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, Tavistock.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., Lombard-street, London.

SECRETARY.

MR. THOMAS JOHN BARNARD.

OFFICES.

TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION WORKS, BEERALSTON, TAVISTOCK.

The Directors or Committee of Management will be chosen from the body of Shareholders at the First General Meeting.

Applications for shares to be made upon the annexed form to either the bankers or secretary.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. call per share on application, 10s. per share three months after allotment.

BANKERS.

WEST OF ENGLAND BANK, Tavistock.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., London.

SECRETARY—MR. THOMAS J. BARNARD.

OFFICES—TAMAR WORKS, BEERALSTON, TAVISTOCK.

To the Directors.

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid your* the sum of £¹, being the first call of 10s. per share on shares, I request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the calls as they become due, and to sign the Articles and Memorandum of Association if required so to do.

Name in full

Dated 187 Address

* Your bankers or your secretary.

RECEIPT.

THE TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. call per share on application, 10s. per share three months after allotment.

BANKERS.

WEST OF ENGLAND BANK, Tavistock.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., London.

SECRETARY—MR. THOMAS J. BARNARD.

OFFICES—TAMAR WORKS, BEERALSTON, Tavistock.

Received this day of , 187, on behalf of the above named company shares, the sum of £¹, being the first call of 10s. on £ : :

CORNISH NOTES—No. III.

By "ARGUS."

Wheal Argus.—While in the district of Penzance I went to see a mine which was very strongly recommended to me, nearly 12 months ago, by gentlemen of high standing as practical and experienced miners, and who informed me it was one of the best speculations in Cornwall; but the price then asked for it consisted of four stiffish figures, and I had no opportunity of going to see it. The mine was very favourably reported upon by the late Capt. Chas. Thomas, of Dolcoath, who recommended the erection of steam-engine many years ago, but tin dropped to 40/-, and the engine was not purchased.

The grants of the properties are obtained upon the most favourable terms, the royalty or dues upon the minerals being one-twentieth, and the rent of the extensive works, covering acres of ground, with the numerous offices, buildings, &c., but 25/- per annum, the value of which, in a town, and with far less available privileges would be, at least 20 times the amount.

4.—The enterprise has no speculative nature attached to it, the requisite additional machinery and plant having only to be erected for the returns of handsome profits to immediately follow.

5.—The works are situated most conveniently for the delivery of coals, salt, and materials requisite in the successful and profitable carrying on of the business, as they are upon the banks of the navigable River Tamar, about 10 miles from Plymouth, the company having the privilege of using the quay included with and attached to the works.

6.—The grants of the properties are obtained upon the most favourable terms, the royalty or dues upon the minerals being one-twentieth, and the rent of the extensive works, covering acres of ground, with the numerous offices, buildings, &c., but 25/- per annum, the value of which, in a town, and with far less available privileges would be, at least 20 times the amount.

7.—The present proprietors, who have obtained the properties under such peculiarly advantageous terms from the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, in his interest and desire for the successful carrying out of the works by the amalgamation process, that is commencing to cause so much agitation, ask no cash whatever for the transfer to the company, although they have expended £1000 since acquiring the grant, in repairing the flues, and some of the calcining furnaces and buildings, &c., which had become greatly dilapidated from being so long unused. They take the whole of their interest in shares; ask no money whatever for their property and outlay; and look only to future success for their reward, which they consider certain upon the expenditure of further capital.

8.—There are in addition to more than 500 tons of blocks of granite, paving-stones and bricks, which not only save the cost of purchase and carriage, but are due to a minimum the expenses of erecting further buildings in the future, as time and success require their extension, over 100 tons of the best iron, at the low price of 24/- per ton, which is for the benefit of the works, and can be had, when and only when, wanted for the increasing of calcining ovens, furnaces, &c.

9.—Added to the above enumerations, there are two fixed steam-engines, that require but little repair to be put in good working order; and independently the present lessees have purchased two additional small engines, the one being erected with four large wrought-iron barrels and connecting gear-work, all ready for revolving and the amalgamation of the ore; the other is intended for the raising of sea-water by centrifugal pump, to be used for specific purposes at the works. The laching process has also received great attention, by which the base metals are removed from the silver through the aid of hot water—two large copper boilers, with furnaces, being already provided, capable of holding 500 gallons of water. There are also large vats purchased, and on the premises, with perforated false bottoms, to act as filters, that will contain as much as 4 tons of the ore at a time.

10.—The directors will be chosen at the first general meeting, which will give such shareholders as feel disposed the opportunity of offering themselves for election.

11.—It is only deemed necessary to add that it is considered the first call of 10s. per share, or £3000, will make such returns and profits that dividends can be paid, and the remaining £3000 will be capital, to still further extend the works without having to devote the profits for that purpose. The primary object in such an undertaking is to discover a large quantity of mineralised matters containing silver, with, if possible, an adjoining sulphite site or works to operate upon them—this is already accomplished. The next point is to reduce the stuff on a large scale to an impalpable powder. The immediate and only requisitions, therefore, for success are—first, to convey the ore as cheaply as possible to the stamps. It fortunately happens that one of the chief ingredients used is salt, and that salt water is close at hand. Economy must be studied in every detail. The stamps can be erected near the sea; and, as the cost of carriage admits of being reduced by horse-labour to an average of 1s. 6d. per ton to 4d. per ton, by the outlay of capital and the use of wire-rope, it is proposed to convey the stuff by that method direct to the stamps. It is useless to attempt to pick over the immense piles; no doubt, if sorted, nothing less than 20 ozs. of silver to the ton of the picked matter need be stamped; but the furnace, revolving barrels, &c., at present ready, another £1000 will extend them to correspond with the 25 tons stamped, and pay for all contingent expenses. The 25 tons are reduced to 12 tons, as the subjoined estimate will show, which are taken to the works adjacent. The calcining furnaces are kept continually going; the fires never let out; the stuff is brought in saturated, in a pulp, and placed near the same, as there is a stock kept in hand for immediate treatment. The continued heat causes the water to soon evaporate, leaving the salt in the material, which, when dry, is chlorodised in the ovens with a little additional salt, if needed. The silver, copper, lead, and other materials are converted into chlorides, and the leaching process is then resorted to. The stuff treated as yesterday, and which is now cold, is placed in the 4-ton oak vats, or filters; a stream of cold water is passed through it, until the whole of the copper and salt is removed; then boiling water is introduced, bringing out the chlorides of lead and zinc in solution, which, unlike copper and salt, are only soluble in hot water; and as soon as cold in the filter prepared for the liquid precipitate themselves, the water containing the copper is also saved, and the copper precipitated by the use of scraps of metallic iron. Thus, the base metals are removed and saved. The silver is still left in the stuff in a chloride form, as it is insoluble in either hot or cold water. The opportunity is now left to obtain pure from other metals, and it is at once placed with hot water and scrap wrought-iron in the iron barrels, to be revolved for about four hours. The chemical agency of the iron and intense heat convert the chloride of silver into metallic silver; mercury is then introduced. The barrels are again started, and worked for about six hours. When it is found that the quicksilver has, with its affinity for silver, collected the latter, and formed an amalgam, the quicksilver is run out, and passed through chamois leather. The pasty amalgam that cannot be pressed through the leather contains the silver, which is then refined. The mercury is saved, and the silver undergoes its last process in the refining pot, to be made perfectly pure, when it is ready for sale, and will realise over £s. per ounce.

ESTIMATE UPON THE WORKING OF TWENTY-FIVE TONS PER DAY.

EXPENSES.

Carriage by wire-rope—25 tons, at 6d. per ton	£ 0 12 6
Stamping and concentrating—25 tons, at 3s. 6d. per ton	4 7 6
(The 25 tons are now reduced to 12 tons by concentration). Coals—5 cwt., at 25/- per ton; 12 tons	3 15 0
Salt—4 cwt., at 30/- per ton; 12 tons	3 12 0
(Independent of the salt obtained by sea-water.) Loss of mercury—12 tons, at 2s. 6d. per ton	1 10 0
Staff attending furnaces, the revolving of barrels, leaching process, and all incidentals—12 tons, at 8s. per ton	4 16 0
Dues—10th on £66	3 6 0
Total	£21 19 0

INCOME.

The 25 tons 10 ozs. silver per ton, equal to 250 ozs. the concentration, will average 12 tons, at 17 ozs., equal to 204 ozs.; of this only 80 per cent. is obtained—making (say) 164 ozs., at 5s. per ounce	£41 0 0
Thus, only 164 ozs. are obtained, out of 250 ozs., or a loss of 88 ozs.; but this is not entirely lost, being but the result of the first treatment, and the stuff is again concentrated, for the extraction of the silver.	
Product of lead, zinc, and copper—25 tons, at £1	25 0 0
Total	£26 0 0

SUMMARY.

Expenses	£21 19 0
Income	66 0 0

Profit

£44 1 0

Calculating only 300 working days per year, and the stamps and furnaces must be kept going day and night, Sundays included; the profit is considerably over 100 per annum upon the entire capital, and with the expenditure of the remaining £3000, 60 tons per day could be treated with still better results, as the great series of success and large profits depend entirely upon the working of the amalgamation process upon a gigantic scale, and the turning over of a great number of tons per day.

The 100,000 tons referred to above are of immense advantage as a starting point for the works; but, as in less than two years 100 tons may be treated per day, it becomes palpable that in a comparatively short space of time the whole of the quantity will be extinct. There are, however, hundreds of thousands of tons of equally rich material now thrown aside as useless, that can be called into requisition by purchase at a low figure; and the peculiarly advantageous position of so extensive a works for the water conveyance of the same renders this undertaking one of the most profitable, beneficial, legitimate enterprises ever brought before the world.

Prospectuses may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, of whom also orders for the inspection of the works may be had.

merely the lode in the 60, 70, and 80 fm. levels were reputed worth 40/- to 50/- per fm. At the 90, at Great North Downs, there is said to be a newly-discovered lode worth 100/- per fathom, in whole ground to surface. The mine, if actively prosecuted, is likely to make a great success.

Wheal Pevor is very near to Treleigh Wood, on a parallel lode, and in a more forward state. The mine was commenced on March 15 last, and has already sold tinstone to the amount of 200/-; tin from 4 water-stamps 100/-, and there are about 5 tons of tin raised. A 60-inch engine is on the mine and partly erected. A 24-inch engine, with 16 heads of stamps attached, will be up in about a month, and, as required, further stamping power will be erected. The old mine was worked more than 50 years ago 58 fms. below the adit of 50 fms. The present company have cleared the shaft 47 fms.; lode in shaft 12 feet wide, worth 50/- per fathom. In the back of the adit four pitches are working at 12s. in 17, the men paying all costs. The chief object is to clear the shaft to the bottom, where, tradition states, there is a rich course of tin. The lode is between two cross-courses, and the prospects of the mine may be said to be very good.Before I started for Cornwall I wrote that mining, especially that part of it enacted in London, was subject to periodical seasons of excitement and depression, and that in the former case people rushed in to buy shares at fabulous prices, and in the latter tried hard to get out of them at any sacrifice. I also stated that the early part of the present year there was an almost unprecedented state of excitement in the Share Market, and enormous premiums were paid for new tin sets. Then came the reaction and the panic, which has continued to the present time. Now, no one can visit Cornwall and its mines without becoming convinced that many things during the mania were inflated far beyond their value, and it would be well to get out of them at any sacrifice. On the other hand, many *bona fide* good properties—having points to come off speedily that may double their present value—are unusually depressed, and from feelings of general disappointment bad and good are classed together in some people's minds. But I would say to those who hold in some of the good ones that I refer to, *hold on*, and to those who go in for investment, or a start in the Share Market, there is a fine opportunity for large profits in many of the progressive mines, if properly selected.In reference to many Cornish mines, I observe an article in the *Times*, referring to 27 of them, mostly dividend, and showing a fall of 872,000/- in their market value since the panic began, and the writer adds there is nothing to warrant this great depreciation in value—quite the contrary. He further considers that much of the *dividend* stock is selling far below its value, in consequence of being forced upon the market by parties who have speculated beyond their means. Now, these remarks, I consider, apply more forcibly to some of the progressive mines than the dividend, for reasons I could show clearly.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

You have printed my notes marvellously correct, considering the nature of my handwriting, but one or two clerical errors have crept in, which I should like to correct. In No. I., in the last paragraph but two, for "principal management" read "financial management." In No. II., in describing the "Red River," I said that I had heard one company had stopped the water of its *neighbours* above, and made &c., &c., you print "neighbour." In writing of Old Bottle Hill in No. I., I spoke of a new discovery on Bucking-house lode, and said that 10 tons of the stuff would be stamped to test its value.

I have received several communications about the Red River, and find that my estimate of the tin obtained by the squatters was far too low, and that it is nearer 40,000/- a-year than 20,000/. The gentleman who writes to me respecting Rose United will see that I have given my opinion of the mine, and since I visited it a meeting has been held under the presidency of Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., M.P., and a balance of cash shown to be in hand of 5665/- 17s. 1d. The agent considers there is a large run of mineral ground that when drained will give immediate profit. He also intimates that a large number of stamp-heads will be required. Why not at once order the pneumatic stamps of Messrs. Harvey? To the correspondent who writes me about Tresavean and Bell I will endeavour to get the information required on my next visit to Cornwall. I did not hear of the mines when in the neighbourhood. I am glad to find that all my remarks in regard to New Rosewarne have been fully confirmed by the agents in their report to the meeting held in London. They estimate the reserves at 20,000/-, and during the next quarter will sell 40 to 50 tons at a good profit. I look on this mine, as most others do who have seen it, as one of the most promising concerns in Cornwall, and one likely to take a high position in a very short time. It is not so large a mine as Treleigh Wood, but it is one that will come into play sooner, and Treleigh Wood stands at a market value of 150,000/-, and New Rosewarne at 30,000/- only. I am glad to observe at the meeting a call was made to clear off liabilities for machinery, and that a finance committee was formed of the largest shareholders—G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., and M. J. Dick. At New West Rosewarne since my visit the mine has been put to work; the lode is looking much better.

Oct. 18.—My attention has just been called to a letter in the *West Briton*, headed "Cornish Mining," and signed "Argus." The letter refers, among other things, to the little dependence to be placed on agents' reports; and the writer offers, for a remuneration, to procure for clients more accurate information than is usually got. The letter is by no means a bad one, and touches on many points which I myself have frequently referred to in strong terms. And, as the gentleman who called my attention to it really thought it mine—though somewhat staggered by the remuneration clause—and others who read it may have the same idea, I think it right to say that I have used the signature of "Argus" in the *Mining Journal* for nearly 30 years, but never in any other paper, connected with mining.

MINING IN IRELAND.

WEST CORK MINES.—The Brow Head Copper Mine is situated about two miles to the west of Crookhaven, on a promontory facing the Atlantic Ocean, and the signal tower is 330 ft. above the sea level. The lodes crop out in the cliffs, and, going east inland, they are the beginning of a great copper zone, or belt of lodes, traversing the whole district from Brow Head to Aughadowen, at the head of Roaring Water Bay, a distance of about 25 miles. The rock formation in which the lodes occur belongs to the great clay-slate or Devonian system, intersected by numerous elvan (porphyritic) dykes, quartz veins, cross lodes or cross courses, oblique floatan slides

Original Correspondence.

COMPRESSED AIR IN COAL MINES.

SIR.—Among the advantages of the employment of machinery driven by compressed air in collieries I have always had the opinion that it would be the means of saving life—which is often lost by choke-damp—where the explosion has left the men unharmed.

We have had a terrible example of the effect of this after-damp upon the poor fellows at the Morley Main explosion, where it is reported 24 or 25 persons died uninjured by the direct effects of the fire.

I have to-day had the opinion of a most experienced steward, who states that if the Morley Main pits had been served by air-pipes through its workings, in the same manner as is the case at the adjoining colliery, he believes that all, or most, of these lives would have been saved!

There are other uses of compressed air in coal mines of a humane character, but I will not at present allude to them.

Burley Wood, near Leeds, Oct. 17.

WILLIAM FIRTH.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA, AND SOUTH AURORA MINING COMPANIES.

SIR.—Feeling convinced that the Eberhardt shareholders have not had a proper explanation from Mr. De Pass, their Chairman, why the Eberhardt ore is not being milled at the Stanford Mills, belonging to the South Aurora Company, as a shareholder in both companies I deem it right to trouble you with all the facts connected with the negotiations, so inaccurately described at the annual meeting of the Eberhardt Company.

Being aware of the interest you take in mining matters, I feel assured that you will insert this letter for the information of your subscribers; and I beg to state that soon after the sad news of the destruction by fire of the International Mill the Eberhardt directors commenced negotiations with the South Aurora Company with the view of having their ore crushed at the Stanford Mills. The understanding arrived at was that the respective managers in Nevada should arrange terms, subject to the approval of their boards in London; and on September 3 the South Aurora directors forwarded a despatch to their manager, as follows:—

"Eberhardt want to mill at Stanford. Wire what arrangement you propose." On Sept. 5 the following cablegram was received in reply:—"Will crush for \$15 for six months, or \$14 for twelve months, they provide water \$1000 per month. We guarantee 80 per cent. on ore pulping \$40, clean up theirs."

The South Aurora directors objected to give the clean up if they guaranteed 80 per cent., and on Sept. 7 replied by telegram:—"Board will sanction your proposal for six months, guarantee 80 per cent., but no clean up; or no guarantee, clean up theirs." On Sept. 8 the following telegram was received by the South Aurora Company from their manager:—"Seen Phillipotts. No percentage guaranteed, clean up theirs. Sign contract Monday."

Now, I would ask any business man whether he would conclude that the telegram of the 8th could be understood by the South Aurora directors, or any other directors, to be a contract to crush ore at \$12 per ton. How it came to pass that the manager of the South Aurora should have been a party to a document such as the Chairman of the Eberhardt chose to call a solemn contract entered into by both parties alone can explain. The telegram, to which both managers affixed their names as to the altered terms from \$15 to \$12, was received by the Eberhardt Company on the 7th, and not shown to the South Aurora Company until the 10th, actually after the signing of the contract, when it was at once agreed by the directors of both companies that a telegram should be immediately sent to the South Aurora manager as follows:—"State all items of contract, to be sanctioned by boards." The telegram reply was on the 11th:—"Work, 9000 tons, \$12 less 11 cents, melting and assaying, six months. Accidents, mill not liable. Mines, exhaust they not liable; full pay for all ore worked; water, one thousand month." On Sept. 13 telegram sent to South Aurora manager:—"Contract name is not authorized. Won't accept it. Is Parry cognisant? Reply."—Manager's reply, Sept. 14:—"If your telegram of the 7th inst. did not refer to terms proposed in joint despatch to Eberhardt Company on the 6th inst., contract void. Cannot re-open negotiation here. Parry left on the 8th inst., pending negotiations." Here I would repeat that the joint despatch sent Eberhardt Company on the 6th was not shown or explained to the South Aurora until Sept. 10.

From the foregoing I contend that the South Aurora directors have acted most honourable in this matter, as the terms embodied in the telegram of the 5th Sept., and agreed to in their reply of the 6th, were the same terms that the Eberhardt Company paid them last year, and further, that on representations made them by the chairman of the Eberhardt Company, "that they could not afford to pay \$15 per ton, the South Aurora met them half way, and agreed to reduce their charge to \$13½."

What does Mr. De Pass want? He says their Mr. Robinson proposes to guarantee the South Aurora \$2 per ton profit on contract at \$12 per ton. Why was that Mr. Robinson less skillful at the International Mill? Does it not appear from the Eberhardt accounts that the lowest cost for crushing ore at that mill was upwards of \$13 per ton, and the percentage of assay value obtained was nothing like what the South Aurora directors were able and willing to guarantee?

The question of good management or scandalous management I leave to the opinion of the readers—the perusal of the balance-sheet alone is quite sufficient, noting merely that, after the production and sale of bullion realising 60,939. 8d., there remained only the beggarly sum of 12d. 9s. Id. to carry to profit and loss, upon a capital paid up of 255,240l.—Stock Exchange, Oct. 17.

H. LANDAU.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—At the general meeting, on Tuesday, the Chairman, in error, declared the meeting dissolved, leaving the objects for which the meeting was called—the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets, report of the directors, and the election of the retiring directors—unaccomplished. This is, of course, contrary to law and common sense, clause 62 of the Companies Act, first schedule, cap. 89, declares that, "If at any meeting at which a number of directors ought to take place the places of the retiring directors are not filled up the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same hour and place," &c. Therefore, the meeting of last Tuesday of necessity stands adjourned until Tuesday, the 22d, at the Cannon-street Hotel, at 2 o'clock. It will interest your readers to learn that the proxies entrusted to the committee gave them such a large majority that the Chairman agreed to accept as colleagues two members of the committee, and Mr. W. T. Allen and Mr. Wm. Baxter were elected, *ad interim*, by the board to-day. A change of management in Nevada will thus be secured as early as possible. Opposition to the board has, therefore, ceased, Mr. Baxter's amendment will not be persisted in, and the report and accounts be adopted. I believe this cause best for the interests of the proprietors, and express my thanks for the confidence and support shown to myself and the other members of the committee.

T. G. TAYLOR.

P.S.—I have just learnt that the solicitor has consented to the meeting being held on Tuesday as an adjournment from last Tuesday, when the ordinary business of the company can be completed.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINE.

SIR.—At a meeting of shareholders in this mine, held at the offices of the company, Bucklersbury, on Oct. 10, a call of 10s. per share was proposed, against which I protested; but the Chairman, without waiting to hear my reason for so protesting, forced the resolution, and refused to allow me to put an amendment substituting a call of 5s. per share. Being the largest shareholder in this mine I left with the secretary a written protest against the legality of the meeting and resolution, and I advise my fellow-shareholders to withhold payment of this call until a special general meeting shall have been convened, notice of which shall be given in a few days, for the purpose of investigating into the management, and substituting a 5s. call instead of the before-mentioned one of 10s. per share.

I may mention also that the company remains still under the Cost-Book System, not having been yet registered under the Limited Liability Act, although a resolution to do so was passed at the previous meeting, and several shareholders, on making enquiries at the office, have been informed that it had been done, which is manifestly a gross untruth.

Great Winchester-street-buildings, Oct. 17.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—I am informed that the Great Laxey Mining Company have arranged with the Crown for an 8th royalty. How is it possible for a deep mine like Great Laxey to pay at this rate? There are not many shallow mines could make a profit with such an incusus. I should say that the Crown will get but little new property worked in future.—Oct. 18.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Good demand for West Tankerville and Eberhardt and Aurora at advanced prices. Shares in tin mines continue inactive. West Rosewarne, 6s. to 8s.; Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9½; South Conduor, 5½ to 6; Tin-croft, 5½ to 8½; East Lovell, 15½ to 16; Emma, 22½ to 23½; New Quebra, 3½ to 4½; Utah, 2½ to 3½.

MONDAY.—With the exception of inquiries being made for New Rosewarne at an advance, the market is very quiet, dealers being busy with the settlement.

TUESDAY.—Market moderately active for New Rosewarne, West Tankerville, and Great North Laxey. Emma and Eberhardt firms. New Rosewarne, 5½ to 6; West Tankerville, 4½ to 5½; Great North Laxey, 3½ to 4½; Emma, 24½ to 25½; Eberhardt, 7½ to 8½; Wheal Grenville, 9 to 9½; East Lovell, 16 to 16½; South Conduor, 6½ to 7; call paid; Van Consols, 4½ to 5½; West Chiverton, 9 to 9½; Dolcoath, 6½ to 7½; South Roman Gravels, 3½ to 4; Hington Down, 6 to 6½; New Lovell, 2 to 2½; New West Rosewarne, 6 to 6½; Rio Gold, 1½ to 3½; Potos, 3 to 3½.

WEDNESDAY.—Market more active, the demand being chiefly for South Conduor, East Lovell, Great Laxey, Van Consols, New Rosewarne, and West Tankerville, and shares firm at quotations. Emma very flat. South Conduor, 6½ to 6¾; East Lovell, 17 to 18; Great Laxey, 14 to 15; Van Consols, 5 to 5½; New Rosewarne, 5½ to 6; West Tankerville, 4½ to 5½; Emma, 22 sellers; Tankerville, 15 to 15½; Pennerley, 2 to 3½; East Van, 8 to 8½; Bog, 1½ to 2; Carn Bras, 160 to 165; Devon Great Consols, 6 to 7; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 25; Hington

Down, 6 to 6½; Marke Valley, 3½ to 4; West Bassett, 9 to 10; Wheal Uny, 5 to 5½; Tin-croft, 5½ to 5½; Prince of Wales, 8s. to 10s.; Rookhope Valley, 2½ to 3½; West Maria, 17s. to 19s.; New Quebra, 3½ to 4; San Pedro, 4 to 4½; Grenville, 9½ to 9½; East Lovell, 17 to 18; Emma, 21; sellers; New Rosewarne, 6 to 6½; Grenville, 9½ to 10; East Lovell, 17 to 18; Tin-croft, 5½ to 6; Dolcoath, 6½ to 7; New Rosewarne, 6½ to 6½; West Tankerville, 4 to 4½.

TIN MINES—INDIA.

CAPITAL REQUIRED TO WORK A VERY VALUABLE TIN MINING GRANT OF SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, well reported on by the Government Engineers. Plenty of labour on the spot, at six annas per day. Samples sold in England at over £70 per ton, showing a profit of £50 per ton. Concessions preferred working this property rather than sell his interest in it.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN AGENCY.

TO CAPITALISTS, IRON SMCLETERS, &c.

A N IRON MINE FOR SALE.—The concession covers 2000 acres of ground. The ore (quantity unlimited, and the increasing demand for which renders capital necessary) averages 55 per cent. of metallic iron. Labour plentiful and cheap. Facilities for shipment unexceptional; or the proprietors will consider any financial scheme that will enable them to develop its extraordinary resources.

Apply, "J. S." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

LATHINGBOROUGH IRONWORKS, WELLINGBOROUGH.—CHEMISTRY, AND METALLURGY OF IRON.

There is a VACANCY for a PUPIL in the LABORATORY at MESSRS. BUTLIN'S IRONWORKS, WELLINGBOROUGH, where he will have an opportunity of obtaining a thorough knowledge of INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, including the analysis of ores and other minerals; and also the application of CHEMISTRY to the practical working of the ores of the district.

Chemistry, including analysis and assaying, is taught in a well-furnished laboratory by an experienced Analytical Chemist, who is an Associate of the Royal School of Mines in the Metallurgical Division.

Address, W. BUTLIN, Esq., Duston House, Duston, Northamptonshire.

TO MANAGERS OF MINES.

WANTED, immediately, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN, to TAKE THE PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT of IRON ORE MINES. A liberal salary will be given.

Apply to FLETCHER'S, MILLER, and CO., DAWSON PLACE, WHITEHAVEN. October 12th, 1872.

TO MINING ENGINEERS, &c.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PERSON to GIVE ALL HIS TIME to SUPERINTEND SEVERAL YOUNG LEAD MINES in MONTGOMERYSHIRE and CARDIGANSHIRE. He must be well acquainted with every department of mining, and also qualified to act as purser. To a thoroughly competent and reliable man a liberal salary will be given.

Apply, with copies only of testimonials and remuneration required, to "C. B. M." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

TO GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANIES.

WANTED, a SITUATION as AGENT or as MINING MANAGER, by one who has had thirty-three years' experience in mining—seventeen years in Cornwall, England, on Copper, Lead, and Tin Ores, and for upwards of sixteen years as Mining Manager and Superintending Engineer, &c., to some of the principal mines on the Metropolitan Gold Fields, Ballarat, Victoria. Address, "Mining Manager," 180, Dana-street, Ballarat, Victoria.

MINE CARPENTER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by the Rookhope Valley Mining Company (Limited), for their mines in the county of Durham, a GOOD CARPENTER.

Address, with wages required, Capt. ROGERS, Rookhope Valley Mines, near Eastgate, by Darlington.

BRYNN TIN MINE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, any portion of 1000 Shares, at best price below £1 10s. per share. State number and price.

Address, "A. Z." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet street, London.

WANTED, a direct-acting condensing PUMPING ENGINE, for a Colliery, capable of working a pump of 18 in. diameter, 7 ft. stroke, 120 yards lift, and to work 8 strokes per minute.

Apply to Mr. WM. N. DACK, Engineer, Patricroft, Manchester.

TO COPPER SMCLETERS, AND OTHERS.

A N OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE in BIRMINGHAM, whose business brings the partners into daily intercourse with the consumers of METALS, desires AGENCIES for the SALE OF COPPER, TIN, TIN-PLATES, SPELTER, &c. The highest references will be given.

Address, "A. B. C. D." Post Office, Birmingham.

TO IRONMASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.

THE ADVERTISER (a MINING ENGINEER of Twenty Years' experience in the CLEVELAND IRONSTONE FIELD) seeks for co-operation in OPENING OUT and WORKING about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of highly valuable royalty.

The main seam can be won by shafts about 50 feet in depth, and the property possesses advantages over many.

Bon-fide parties (only) can have full particulars on application to "Mining Engineer," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND OWNERS OF MINERAL PROPERTIES.

THE ADVERTISER is open to TAKE CHARGE of the WORKING of TIN, LEAD, COPPER, and IRON MINES. He has been accustomed to this kind of business for the last twenty years. First-class agents are appointed to inspect and report on properties at home or abroad. Plans and sections furnished, if required.

None but principals, or their solicitors, need apply.

Address, "Secretary," care of Messrs. Everett and Sons, Royal Exchange.

PARIS and DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY (State of Illinois).—ISSUE of 2400 SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of £100 sterling each, or £50.

Notice is hereby given, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES for the above bonds are NOW READY, and will be delivered in exchange for the bankers receipts on presentation of the same, duly endorsed by the holders, at our banking house.

GRANT BROTHERS and CO.

THE STONECROFT AND GREYSIDE MINING COMPANY are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of a CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, cylinders 70 inches diameter, 9 feet stroke.

Further particulars may be learned on application to Mr. THOMAS WARE, Agent, Stonecroft, Hexham.

THE MONTE ALBO MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

11, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 14th October, 1872. Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named company will be HELD at this office on FRIDAY, the 25th day of October instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the reception and consideration of the reports of the directors and auditor, and for general purposes.

Two directors—Charles Chambers, Esq., and Major Henry Jeff Sharp, retire from office at this meeting; they are both eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditor, M. A. Reed, Esq., also retires from office at this meeting, and offers himself for re-election.

By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November next, at One o'clock precisely.

The Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th instant, and reopened on the day succeeding the meeting.

By order of the Board, W. M. BROWNE, Secretary.

Office: 3, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, October 14, 1872.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

It having come to the knowledge of the above company that INFRINGEMENTS of their PATENTS are being made, this is to give notice that LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be INSTITUTED against any PERSONS or COMPANIES INFRINGING after the date hereof.

Particulars of the patents can be had of the Secretary, T. CURRIE-GREGORY, Esq., 62, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; or of the Company's Mechanical Engineer, Mr. GEORGE GREEN, Aberystwith.

PROPRIETORS OF GENUINE FOREIGN MINING PROPERTIES, which will bear the strictest investigation, desirous of FORMING COMPANIES for PURCHASE of SAME, may MEET with ASSISTANCE by addressing "Finance," 39, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

guano, 5d.; chrome ores, 6d. to 8d.; copper ores, 16s. to 16s. 3d. the unit; iron ores, red haematis, British, 22s. to 36s.; Spanish, 22s. to 25s.; clay ironstone, 12s. to 18s.; colitic, 7s. to 9s. 6d.; burnt iron ores, 50 per cent., 7d. the unit; manganese ores, 70 percent., 12s. to 15s.; pyrites, cupreous 8½d., non-cupreous 10d. the unit.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

CORNISH SHARE MARKET.—Mr. W. H. Rule (Camborne, Oct. 17) writes.—The Cornish Mine Share Market opened this week very depressed, but has since improved, and good tin shares are now in demand at advanced prices. At the usual bi-monthly meeting of Dolcoath, on Monday, a dividend of 35s. per share was declared (equal to 15 per cent. at present quotations), and should the price of coal and iron decline, as expected, larger dividends may reasonably be looked for. At the present price investors have a safe investment, and good interest for their equity. Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, Tincroft, East Pool, West Frances, and South Condurrow are also worthy the attention of capitalists, as a good rise may be anticipated shortly. The following are the closing quotations:—Carn Brea, 150, 155; Cook's Kitchen, 28, 29; Calvadnock, 11, 12; Dolcoath, 68½, 69½; East Pool, 13, 14; New Cook's Kitchen, 2, 2½; South Carn Brea, 3, 3½; South Frances, 5½, 6½; South Crofty, 65, 70; South Condurrow, 7, 8; St. Ives Consols, 12, 13; Tincroft, 59, 60; West Bassett, 9, 9½; West Frances, 15½, 16½; Wheal Uny, 5, 5½; Wheal Seton, 24, 26.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN (Tin).—The progress made at this mine is very satisfactory; and the captain's reports, which appear from week to week, cannot fail to prove highly encouraging to the shareholders. Everything is being done to hurry on the erection of the machinery, that the tinstuff now at surface may be prepared for market. Should this mine prove to be a tithe as valuable as its ancient neighbour and namesake, the adventurers may expect to realise handsome returns for their very small outlay.

THE LOVELL.—The richest course of tin in the Wendron district is at the Lovell, where the lode is 10 ft. wide, and worth upwards of 120f. per fm.; this lode traverses the entire length of New East Wheal Lovell sett, which is regarded as a very valuable property.

THE BELSTONE MINE.—It is reported that the appearance and prospects of this mine have of late very much improved. The ore from the main lode, which is so rich in copper, is now found to contain silver also; a parcel of 20 tons just sold produced, when sampled, 12½ per cent. of copper, and 6 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The immense lode, which is 100 ft. wide, also contains silver throughout its width, in greater or less quantities. Good progress is being made with the sinking of the main shaft, the ground being much easier. When deep enough a 70 cross-cut will be driven south, home to and through the whole of the lodes, when it is confidently anticipated that great discoveries will be made. More men are being engaged to drive and stop the 47 and 40 east of incline-shaft, where there is a good run of productive ground laid open, and the encouraging appearance of the workings in all directions promises to fully bear out the opinion expressed by Capt. Richards, that "this great mine will be one of the finest and most profitably productive mines ever opened in this country."

POLBRENN (St. Agnes).—In sinking a winze below the adit on Tregony's lode another lode was met with last week, which promises well, and has already shown a value estimated at 20f. per ton.

EAST SETON.—The 48, or bottom level, at Cartwright's shaft, continues up a good course of ore, the lode being worth fully 7 tons per fm. On the 16th inst., they sampled for two months 57 tons of improved quality ore, which is just as much as they have hitherto sampled for four months.

WHEEL PEEVER.—The engineers are getting on rapidly with the erection of the 60-in. pumping-engine, which it is thought will go to work in about five weeks' time. The lode in the shaft continues to be worth over 50f. per fathom, about 100f. worth of tin has been sold since the meeting, and another batch will shortly be sold.

DEERPARK.—The first 12 heads of stamps are now running, and capable of treating 150 tons of stuff a month. There is plenty to supply them with, so that returns may shortly be looked for. A recent assay made at the School of Mines in Jermyn-street, of a sample from the deep adit gave the satisfactory result of nearly 11½ per cent. of black tin to a ton of stuff.

ISLAY.—From the proceedings of the statutory meeting, reported in another column, it will be seen that, although the directors have been in possession of the property but a very short time, energetic steps have been taken to place it in an efficient working condition. The lead lode, producing ore of a high percentage of silver, is stated to have been traced for several miles. The Chairman expressed a most confident belief that when developed it will prove one of the largest lead mines in the country, which, upon assay, has been found to contain large percentages of metallic iron, and a somewhat exceptional freedom from sulphur and phosphorus. So satisfied were the shareholders present at the meeting as to the value and capabilities of their property, that of the 1000 unallotted shares proposed to be issued, nearly 700 were subscribed for in the room.

EAST LOVELL.—This mine within the last three or four weeks has materially improved at some of the most important points of operation, and the call recently made has placed the company in a sound financial position; therefore, taking the present prospects of the mine into consideration, those best acquainted with its merits confidently look forward to resumption of dividends at an early date. The lode in the deepest part of the mine is worth over 60f. per fathom, and the winze sinking below the 80 west 50f.; and the new developments at Tregonebris bid fair to prove equal to anything yet seen in the old workings.

COAL IN IRELAND.—A valuable deposit of coal has been found on Mr. Walsh's property, five miles from Arigna, county Leitrim. Unlike most Irish coals, it is bituminous, or flaming. It has been reported on by Professor Cameron: he finds it to contain, per 100 parts, the following:—Water, 0·80; carbon, 78·70; hydrogen, 4·17; oxygen, 3·12; nitrogen, 0·6; sulphur, 0·24; ash, 12·37 = 100. These figures show that it would be an excellent coal for domestic purposes, owing to the minute quantity of sulphur which it contains. Dr. Cameron, after describing fully its physical and chemical properties, recommends it for steam purposes and domestic use, especially for the latter purpose, when combined with turf or a little English bituminous coal to make it kindle more readily.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE.—Mr. W. J. Holman reports for July: The produce in bar gold for the month amounts to 526 ozs. 13 dwt. 6 grs., extracted from 1165 tons of ore taken from various sections of the mines. Produce per ton 9 dwt. A slight falling off in the average produce per ton was occasioned by a larger proportion of desmontes having been treated than in preceding month; but the total produce for July is, nevertheless, 105 ozs. 6 dwt. 9 grs. in excess of that for June. All the woodwork for third section of stamping mill is completed, and will be laid down as soon as we are advised of the receipt of blanketing in this country. All the general work in reduction department and in other surface operations advance regularly. In the mine the different points of operation continue to present the same appearance as when last reported. The force is sufficient for our requirements, and the health of the establishment continues favourable.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, &c., to 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., is able to obtain reliable information concerning British and Foreign Mines. The long experience he has had is at the service of the public.

And invites instructions concerning mines not dealt in on the London market, providing always that the undertakings are bona fide.

Established Fifteen Years.—Bankers : City Bank.

M. R. E. CAVENDISH TAHOURDIN, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL, E.C., and SHREWSBURY, has for immediate SALE, for cash, the following SHARES at prices affixed:—

30 Aberdaunant, 23s.	40 Fortescue, £1½.	10 So. Condurrow, 67.
20 Bog-y-Crib., 20s.	15 Flagstaff, £16.	5 South Crofty, £67.
20 Bog, £2.	150 Gold Run, 15s. 3d.	10 South Frances, £5, called paid.
20 Boscaswell Downs.	20 Gawton, £2¾.	10 South Tolcarne, £1½.
30 Birdcote Creek, 42s.	5 Great Laxey, £14½.	30 St. Just Amalgam., £3½.
10 Bryntwys, offer wtd.	20 Hindon Down, 28½.	50 St. Rd. Gravels, £5.
20 Bronfloyd, 30s.	5 Herodsfoot, £17½.	5 St. Ives Consols, 15s.
50 Blaen Caeau, 17s. 6d.	40 Hobbs Hill, 35s.	10 Sweetland, £23½.
50 Cwm Elan, 15s. 3d.	20 Mossdale.	50 South Van, 10s.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £29.	50 New Hindost.	10 Tan-y-Alt, 13s. 6d.
2 Cwm Brea, £153.	5 North Lovell, £3.	50 Nanglais, 16s.
50 Crever and Wheal Abraham, 18s.	40 North Jane, 3s.	50 Tankerville, £15½.
60 Cwm Vron, offer wtd.	25 New Dolcoath, £3¾.	5 Tincroft, £59.
20 Camp Floyd, £11½.	25 New Lovell, £2.	50 Utash, £2¾.
30 Cathedral, £1.	50 North Tankerville, 20s.	15 Van, £39.
30 Devon Consols, £8½.	30 Pennerley, £2 10s. 6d.	20 Van Consols, £25.
5 Don Pedro, 12s.	20 Pacific, £3½.	20 West Tankerville, £4½.
5 East Van, 48s.	30 Penstruthal, £1 15s.	15 West Wh. Lucy, £2 3s.
10 East Foxdale, off. wtd.	20 Parys Mountain, £2 1½.	25 West Pant-y-Gro, 5s.
17 Emma, £22.	20 Plymlimon, 21s.	30 West Jewell, 42½.
20 East Chiverton, 13s.	60 Perkins Beach, 19s.	10 Wh. Grenville, £2 1½.
30 East Llangynog, £2.	10 Roman Gravels, £17.	50 London & Yorkshire Bank, £5 paid, offer wanted.
10 East Lovell, £17½.	20 Reaffada, 31s.	
22 Eberhardt, £7.	30 South Aurora, 24s.	
	2 South Caradon, £215.	

Wanted to purchase, Boscaswell Downs, Bog, and Van Consols. State number, and net price.

MR. H. RUSSELL EVANS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 12, GREAT DOCK STREET, NEWPORT, MON. Business transacted in the following shares:—Chontales, Utah, Van Consols Pacific, Boscaswell Downs, Javali, Van, Emma, Eberhardt, &c.

BOSCASWELL DOWNS.—50 shares for sale, at 3½ net. This is opening out a splendid mine.

RICHARD MICHELL, MINE SHARE DEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is in a position to deal, at close prices, in all the leading mines of the day, and having had 25 years' experience in the mining market, is enabled to guide capitalists to safe investments, and will guarantee a profit of at least 25 per cent. to those who act under his special advice.

Redruth, being situated in the centre of the great, rich mining district of Cornwall, affords R. M. the opportunity of obtaining the earliest reliable information respecting the state of the mines, and applying it to the interests of his clients. Address, Mining Offices, Redruth, Cornwall.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN, GENERAL ASSAYER, LISKEARD. Analysis of every Mineral Product carefully conducted.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—8. Toy, Oct. 16: Deep Adit: The men driving north, at the bottom of winze, 10 fms. below deep adit, are making satisfactory progress. We have not cut the lode yet. The rise in the back of deep adit, to meet the winze under No. 2 adit, is the same as last week, worth ½ ton of lead per fathom. The stopes in back of No. 2 adit, 26 fms. east of winze, is suspended, and I have put two men to turn out the stuff that has been broken down from this stope. I have set four men to rise in back of this level, 4 fms. east of winze, for themonth, at 9f. per fathom; rise to be carried 12 ft. long by 5 ft. wide. This part is producing some good lead. There is more lode standing to the north that contains lead, and will be taken down after rising over it. We have cleared 10 fms. in the east part of the sett, and got our timber in all right. We have met with firm rock in the bottom of the level, and shall not require so much timber.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—J. Clint, Oct. 16: I was in the bottom of the engine-shaft yesterday, and inspected the lode discovered there last Monday: it lies just south of shaft, and the drivage west so for a few feet only shows it to be very compact, and carrying mineral for the whole width of 5 ft. Nothing more can be said about it at present than it has a very promising appearance, and that it goes to prove the mine is in the deep. The stope in 40 fms. west is improving in the rise; six men instead of two have been put there this month. The drivage in the end of this level will still go on with four men, and two men will be started to drive south-west from engine-shaft, on the intersecting lode, to prove that channel of ground. I have no change to report in the 30 west and 20 east stopes; the same number of men continue in each, and both are yielding ore as good as ever. In the shallow adit winze four men are driving east on the promising lode discovered there, with an exceedingly favourable prospect. Work on the floors going on steadily. Next week I expect to send out samples for 50 tons.

BAMPFYLDE.—Samuel Mitchell, Oct. 14: We are getting on rapidly with the openings on the iron lodes, which are looking well, and yielding quantities of splendid iron. I am very pleased also to advise you that we have discovered and opened on a north lode ½ mile north of the present copper-works at Bampfylde. The lode is lasting first-rate, yielding splendid yellow and horse-flesh copper ore, close up to the surface; I will report again in a few days. I know where to open on the same lode in another hill within the property, giving very high backs. I will send you a box of the ore from this discovery in a day or two.

—**Telegram.**, Oct. 18: The new discovery of copper is likely to prove the greatest ever made in Devonshire of rich yellow and horse-flesh copper ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, Oct. 17: The lode in the 115 east still maintains its size and value, and good progress is being made. Operations in the other levels, and in the winzes, are by the side of the lode at present. The lode in

BELOWDA BEACON.—G. Stephens, Oct. 15: In my last report I stated that we had about 2 fathoms to drive to cut the elvan course, which at this depth would be 9 fathoms below the brace of the engine-shaft; in the past week we have driven the 2 fathoms, and cut the elvan course, which is a great success. I am pleased to say that we have intersected one of the best branches of tin I have ever seen in

Belowda Beacon. As this is the first place the elvan has been seen at this point of operation I have every reason to believe it will yield large quantities of tin. More particulars next week.

BLAEN CAELAN.—W. H. Tregeon, Oct. 16: Engine-Shaft: The 20 east we are pushing on with all speed; the lode has now indications of improvement, and is composed of spar mixed with lead ore. There is a slide crossing the lode in the eastern end of the winze, and the ground east of this slide appears to be of the same character as the ore ground in the upper levels; undoubtedly this ore-ground has closed up to the surface; I will report again in a few days. I know where to open on the same lode in another hill within the property, giving very high backs. I will send you a box of the ore from this discovery in a day or two.

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BLAEN CAELAN.—

North Lode: In the stopes in the back of the deep adit the lode is 4 feet wide, producing stamping stuff.—**South Lode:** The stopes in the back of the deep adit, on this lode, are 2½ ft. wide, worth from 15/- to 20/- per fathom; the lode here is much improved. We are at present putting in tramway in the deep adit, to drive the same with all possible speed on to the elvan course.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Taylor, Wm. J. Taylor, Oct. 14: Harvey's Lode: We have holed the 65 east to the winze sunk from the 62. There is a piece of ground to square down from the bottom of the winze to make the 65 good. This we are doing by six men. We shall then continue this level east of the winze; lode worth 25/- per fathom. We have now resumed the winze in the bottom of the 65 to come down on the 73 cross-cut; lode worth 45/- per fathom—a fine course of ore. The lode about the same value in the 52 east, worth 25/- per fathom. The 45 east is further improved, and worth 15/- per fathom; this is very important, showing the ore ground making up going east. We are pushing on the 35 east over this level; it is not yet forth to the run of ore ground. The 15 east is worth 12/- per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine continue to look well, turning out good quality ore. No other change to notice. We will send result of sale as soon as possible.

GOGINAN.—Oct. 15: In the 210 east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore at times. In the stopes over this level, 20 fms. east of winze, the lode is 12 to 14 ft. wide, worth 1½ to 1¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes over the same level, 50 fms. east of winze, is 12 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine will yield on an average ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The late heavy rains have given us a good supply of water again, and our reservoirs are now full. We have this day sampled 20 tons of good quality silver-lead ore.

GORESD AND CELYN LEVEL.—Oct. 16: Coetra Eithin: The adit level has been driven north from shaft 5 yards 1 ft. during the past month, re-set to eight men, at 5/-, 10s. per yard. The water which is now rushing from the forebreast of the level is strong, and seems coming from the "hanging" of the vein. We cannot say how wide the lode is, but are carrying a firm heading, and notwithstanding the heavy floods of rain, we make fair progress, and expect to cut Gorseid vein in 7 to 8 yards driving (to 6 weeks from this or less).—East Gorseid Pit: The 40 yard level has been driven 4 yards, ground favourable for driving; set to four men, at 3/-, 15s. per yard. The lode is 18 in. wide.—Hughes' Shaft: The 20 yard level has been re-opened south 10 yards; set to four men, at 2/- per yard. We have 3 yards more to re-open to reach the forebreast, and we are getting some nice ore on our way.—North Shaft: We are prevented from doing anything here on account of the weather; in fact, I never looked such a fall before, influencing all the mines. I hope, however, soon to be at this cross-cut, where we are almost into the vein. Our adit level will come under this much deeper, and so prevent hindrances.

GREAT CARADON.—W. Taylor, Oct. 15: We are pushing on the cross-cut south in the 92 fm. level as fast as possible; the ground is still hard, but I am expecting to see a change soon, as we must be nearing the branches in the 70 fm. level cross-cut, about which the ground is very much easier, and letting out water. The 92 cross-cut is now letting out a little water, indicating a branch near, or some change. I am looking forward to this with some interest. We are now at a good depth for finding ore.

GREAT LOVELL.—J. Reed, Oct. 17: Hitchin's shaft is let to sink 9 ft. below the 24 fm. level, to extend the west end 12 ft. from shaft, to cut trip-plat, and to drive and ease shaft from the 14 fm. level to the 24—the whole as a lumping bar gain at 100%. I calculate that 12 men will complete the whole in about eight weeks. The 24 end east is let to six men at 9/- per fathom; no lode has been taken down since last week. Beacon's shaft is now down 20 fms. from the surface, sinking by nine men, at 25/- per fathom; there is no change in lode or ground. In consequence of the late rains, the water in the shaft is very much increased; we shall soon be obliged to set the engine to work. I have commenced a trial shaft on the lode north of Beacon's shaft; it is not yet down on settled ground, therefore I cannot say anything about the lode. The roof of the burning house is being put on.

GREAT MOUNTAIN.—S. Fraser, Oct. 11: In consequence of a slight accident to the crushing rollers, we have only had one day's dressing of the silver lead ore, but hope to renew work to-morrow, and in about a week's time I shall be able to report the yield; at present it looks very promising. All underground work going on well.

GREAT NORTH CARADON.—G. Rickard, Oct. 12: The ground in the engine-shaft contains less quartz, and upon the whole, there is a slight improvement. The lode in No. 1 adit has improved; it now yields good stones of lead ore.

GREAT RETALLACK.—J. Harris, Oct. 12: The ground in the adit end, east of cross-cut, is of much the same character as on Saturday last, the lode producing occasional stones of blonde.

GREAT ROCK.—J. Kemp, Oct. 17: All points of operations are progressing satisfactorily, and I am glad to be able to report an improvement in the lode in the level west Hughes' rise, where we are getting some fine rocks of lead, and the lode is looking well for further improvement, if it continues as it is now is will open up some good stoping ground. There is no other change.

GREAT SNAEFELL.—J. James, Oct. 14: The lode in the 25 end and stopa, a little below the sole of this level, is about 1 foot wide, and has produced rich ore-stuff for lead and blende in the past month; we are breaking up at this moment stones of lead ore over 150 lbs. In the 30 and 35 stopes the lode is from 1 to 2 feet wide, intermixed with lead and blonde. The lode in the 60 end north unproductive, but in the stopes it is 1 foot wide, yielding good blonde, and in the sump sinking from this level it not only continues to produce some good blonde but is improving in appearance as we sink. The lode in the 60 south level, and driving in the high back, continues to produce good ore stuff for the washings. In the 74 end north the lodes is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and is a good, strong, and very encouraging lode. Though mainly composed of a good quartz, it also yields some very good ore for lead and blonde. The character of the ground in the forebreast is hard and favourable for the production of ore; we have also just discovered on the lying side, close to the forebreast, more lode standing to the west, and richer for lead, and have commenced to drive through it; we are now in about 2 feet, but as yet see no wall defining here the width of the lode. From appearances we may fairly expect to cut a good course of ore here any day, and as this improvement is in the bottom level of the mine its importance is considerably increased.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Oct. 17: The sinking of the engine-shaft goes on well, and it is very near down to the 75, so that we expect to commence the driving at that level next week. There is a little lead in the 60 west, and the lode looks very promising.

GREEN HURTH.—W. Vipond, Oct. 12: The new south end continues as productive as ever, still worth 20 tons of ore per fathom. The working by the west cheek is also very good, at present worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes above is about as it has been for some time past. The eastern branch is rather poorer, worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom.—**North Mine:** We are cutting strings or branches in the cross-cut; the last one contains some ore, and we appear to be coming near to the vein. In the low level we are not far from a vein, as seen on plan; and the change in the level indicates that a vein is not far distant. The carrier (Carr) has got 150 bings of ore delivered at Alston, and we have 300 bings in the hingedate.

GROWINTON (Lead).—J. Kitto, Oct. 15: From a variety of causes we have not been able to do much work since the meeting, but shall now push on with all speed, and take advantage of the liberal instructions giving by the directors, and keep all the driving going with full force night and day without cessation. The mine is as good as ever, one stops alone in the shallow adit level showed a profit last month of more than 100 per cent., and when that level is driven on we shall have several such rich stopes. I have arranged for the immediate sinking of the shaft on the top of the hill, where we have a good lode to start with, and I expect the shaft will produce lead enough to pay all its costs, and perhaps more. We have many highly interesting points to come off, and if we realise from them all we have been told we shall the shareholders will have a great mine. Only let me see the levels driven, and the ground fairly opened up, and I am quite confident as to our dividends. We commenced sinking another sump (No. 3) below the shallow adit level a few days ago at the junction of Nos. 3 and 4 lodes, where we have a splendid course of ore, worth from 1½ to 2 tons to the fathom.

GUNNISLAKE (Clitters).—W. Skewis, J. C. Seccombe, Oct. 15: The lode in the 152 fm. level west is worth 8/- per fathom, and looking very promising for further improvement. The lode in the 40 fm. level is disorderly by a cross-course. The lode in this level east is worth 4/- per fathom, looking very promising. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is worth 8/- per fathom; we expect to hole this winze on Saturday next, which will give us a splendid piece of ore ground, and also good ventilation. The lode in the 128 fm. level west is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, pebbles, muriatic, and copper, worth 8/- per fathom. The lodes in the stopes in the back of this level are worth 4/- and 7/- per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 116 fm. level is worth 8/- per fathom. The lodes in the stopes in the back of this level are worth 6/- and 10/- per fathom. In driving the 92 fm. level east we have intersected the cross-course, and hope to get through it in a few days, when we expect to cut a good lode of tin, as the lode made good to the cross-course, and getting within a few fathoms of where we had a good lode going down in the bottom of the adit. No other change to mention.

GWYDYL'R PARK.—W. Bennett, Oct. 15: There is no change in the ground in the engine shaft. In the stope south in the No. 2 winze the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the stope west of winze the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 20 cwt. per fathom. In the stope in the bottom of the 15, north of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have to lay weighed off 20 tons of lead ore, sold on the 8th inst.

HALKYN DEEP LEVEL.—Oct. 15: The prospects of the mine continue much the same as stated in the last report. The lode in the deep level, driving south-west on the deep level vein, continues without much change to notice since our last report, being about 14 in. wide. The re-opening of the 174 yard level, south-west on the deep level vein, is being pushed forward vigorously. Fair progress is being made in driving out the cross-cut south at the 156 yard level from Pant-y-Go shaft; the ground is a compact white limestone, in the joints of which we find traces of blonde and lead ore. The lode in the 160 yard level, going south of junction at Trusto's shaft, on Pant-y-Go vein, is rather disordered at present by a cross point, being about 12 in. wide, composed of limestone and clay, producing occasionally solid stones of lead ore. In the 146 yard level, going north of north shaft, on Pant-y-Go vein, the lode is full 5 ft. wide, principally composed of spar, and containing strong stones of lead ore; a promising lode.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Oct. 17: Bailey's Shaft: In the 140 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, consisting of muriatic, opal, quartz, and copper ore, saving work; and is very promising. In the 130, and west of the point of communication, the lode continues a very fine course of ore, worth all of 80/- per fathom. In the stopes below the 110 west the lode is also worth 80/- per fathom. In the 110 west a cross-course has been intersected, which is not yet cut through. The cross-courses which are being met with in the different levels as the driving progresses are considered good indications, as in connection with intersections of this kind the best sources of ore are usually found. In the stopes in the back of the 110 west the lode is worth 12/- per fathom.

KESWICK UNITED.—W. Francis, Oct. 17: In enlarging the north end of the Bladstock shaft, for the plat in the deep adit level, I find the whole ground mixed throughout with lead ore. The south-east side of the shaft, as I have formerly reported, is being sunk on one of the lodes. Yesterday I worked the whole stem myself, with the men in the trial pit on the back of the new Thorntwhite lode, to test the ground, and I am glad to say that, as anticipated, I find the lode improving in depth, and I broke some nice stones of ore from it. The lode is of the most promising and kindly character, and full of the finest orange-gossan. I have no doubt now of there being a good lode of ore at this point. I have not reached either of the walls of the lode yet. The prospects north and south of the engine-shaft, in the Thorntwhite lode, are all that could be desired for opening out new runs of ore—in fact, the mines here are but in their infancy, and are highly worthy of extensive and vigorous development.

KING ARTHUR (Tintagel).—Some time since we called attention to the novelty at this mine of placing a portable steam-engine in an adit level to sink a shaft. The shaft is now down 7½ fms., with a minimum of water. In order, however, still further to economise, a 30-horse power turbine has been erected to take the place of the steam-engine, and this week it has been set to work. It acts admirably, work-

ing as steadily as any overshot wheel. It both pumps and winds. The water is conveyed in 12 in. earthenware pipes from a large reservoir, ½ mile distant, to the top of the cliff, and then descends some 200 ft. through nearly perpendicular iron pipes secured to the cliff. Fixing these heavy pipes was no easy matter, and great praise is due to Mr. Samuel Tucker for the way in which he has performed the difficult operation without an accident. We recommend those interested in the science of mining to pay the mine a visit and see the arrangement of the turbine. Mr. Hooking was the engineer, and Messrs. Oatey of Wadebridge, the contractors.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—John Curtis, Oct. 15: The lode in the engine-shaft is without any material change. The lode in the 50 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10/- per fathom.

The 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, about pay for driving. In the 20 east the ground is getting more easy for developing. In the new shaft good progress has been made, and I hope it will be to the 10 fm. level by next pay. In the 10, west of Bastian's shaft, the lode is worth 5/- per fathom. All the other operations are without any material change since my last report.

LLANARMON.—A. Ede, Oct. 16: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, is very promising, and ground favourable for sinking; we are pushing on here as fast as possible. The lode east of the flat-road shaft is still improving, and we are expecting daily to come into a good run of ore.

LILYWERNROG.—John Evans, Oct. 16: Settings for October: The 12, west of winze, to two men, at 180s. per fathom; this end has fallen off in value very much during the week, and is now worth only 10 cwt. per fathom; the end is nearly under the point where you had 3 fms. of barren ground in the level above, and I suppose the result will be the same here; but there were from 10 to 12 fms. of ore ground further west of this poor ground in the 62. The stopes west of winze, in the back of the 72, to four men, at 70s. per fathom; worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The stopes east of winze, in back of the same level, to four men, at 70s. per fathom; this end is 1 ton per fathom. The 72 east of shaft, to four men, at 170s. per fathom; this end has improved a little for lead, and is letting out a strong stream of water, which is a good indicator in. The stopes in bottom of the 50 west to six men, at 90s. per fathom, the lode here is fully worth 1 ton per fathom. The cross-cut going south from this level is re-set to four men, at 150s. per fathom. I expect to cut the lode in about a fortnight, and the ground is congenial for lead. We are preparing for another sampling of 20 tons.

MELLANEAR.—E. Rogers, Oct. 14: The mine throughout continues to look well, and there is not the slightest falling off in any point. We shall sample tomorrow, for four weeks, about 200 tons of ore, and our next month's sampling will be greatly increased.

R. Stevens, Oct. 15: The mine continues to look well. We have sampled 20 tons of copper ore to-day.

MINERA UNION.—J. Nicholls, Oct. 17: I see no change worthy of notice in the mine since last report. We shall sell 10 tons of lead ore on the 23d inst.

MOUNT DALBY.—Charles Dutton, Oct. 15: In No. 1 shaft cross-cutting con-

tinued to the north cheek of the lode, which proves the lode to be 28 ft. wide. Having reached the north cheek, we then commenced driving on the course of the lode eastward, which gradually improved for the first 3 fms. driven; but in consequence of the vast amount of water accumulating from the north cheek, and from an increase of water at every foot of driving on the course of the lode, we have been unable to keep it under, all our workings being filled in one night; and it will be impossible to go further without the aid of pumping machinery, the plans for which have been forwarded to me I highly approve of, and doubt not when erected will accomplish all that is required.—No. 2 Shaft: Having inter-

cepted the east and west lode, we commenced at once driving on the course of the lode, but the same difficulty as in No. 1 shaft overtook us here. Every bucket of

stuff brought to the surface produced mundic, flockan, and spar, and some nice specimens of silver-lead ore, copper, and blonde. Evidently we are not yet deep enough, and I have fully determined to at once sink a further 10 fms., which I have no doubt will meet with the approval of the board of directors, especially as at our next meeting I shall be provided with drawings of the work already accomplished,

which is now being proceeded with by the full force of men.

NEW BELDON.—J. Barron, Oct. 3: In driving to the west from the old fore-

breast we have the Beldonsfield vein fully 5 ft. wide, and all breaking up to dress-

ing work. The ground in the forehead is worth 6 cwt. of ore per fathom. The last contract is completed, except drawing part of the work, and I have set another

2 fms. length to drive and stope, the forehead at 60s. per fathom of 6 ft. long, 6 ft. high, by 4 ft. wide; the vein over 4 ft. wide, at 10s. per fathom. The stopes in harder ground than the forehead, and is at 70s. per fathom. Our present forehead is 24 fms. west from the shafts, and I calculate from 14 to 16 fms. further on we will cut the great cross vein, and should the cross vein open productive to profit it will be of very great importance, as by working on it the east and west veins in the set to the north would be cut off the operations are extended. My opinion now is that the Beldonsfield vein is of more importance than was calculated on in former operations, when in the Low Grit sill, on the west side of the shafts, we find it strong and productive as far as driven; in fact, the vein is of better quality than on the east side of the shafts in the same sill, and down in the Cragg sill we had profitable workings in the whole of the sill to about 70 fms. east of the shafts, and judging by the appearance of the vein in our present operations I expect to find profitable workings down in the Cragg sill west of the shafts. We have 10 fms. 3 ft. of pumps on hand, which if put on to our present sets would unwater the Cragg sill cross-cut. Surface water is now plentiful to drive the wheel, therefore I advise the pumps to be put deeper down, and commence operations on the Cragg sill (on Beldonsfield) west of the shafts. A little work has been done in that direction, from 8 fms. driven, and ore is to be found at the forebreast and on each side of the old workings. The vein has of superior quality in the Cragg sill east of the shafts in the low Grit sill, and I expect to find it the same on the west of the shaft. I estimate the cost of putting in the pumps, spares, and any renewal necessary at 5/- The footway is fixed to 10 fms. below the Cragg sill cross-cut. I trust you will consider this over, and let me have orders to proceed with the work as early as possible. The Beldonsfield vein is a strong vein, and I am of opinion that it will yield more profitably still in the deeper beds below Cragg sill, under the 70 fms., and the 40 fms. west of the shafts, and I calculate from 14 to 16 fms. further on we will cut the great cross vein, and should the cross vein open productive to profit it will be of very great importance, as by working on it the east and west veins in the set to the north would be cut off the operations are extended. 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A little work has been done in that direction, from 8 fms. driven, and ore is to be found at the forebreast and on each side of the old workings. The vein has of superior quality in the Cragg sill east of the shafts in the low Grit sill, and I expect to find it the same on the west of the shaft. I estimate the cost of putting in the pumps, spares, and any renewal necessary at 5/- The footway is fixed to 10 fms. below the Cragg sill cross-cut. I trust you will consider this over, and let me have orders to proceed with the work as early as possible. 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My opinion now is that the Beldonsfield vein is of more importance than was calculated on in former operations, when in the Low Grit sill, on the west side of the shafts, we find it strong and productive as far as driven; in fact, the vein is of better quality than on the east side of the shafts in the same sill, and down in the Cragg sill we had profitable workings in the whole of the sill to about 70 fms. east of the shafts, and judging by the appearance of the vein in our present operations I expect to find profitable workings down in the Cragg sill west of the shafts. We have 10 fms. 3 ft. of pumps on hand, which if put on to our present sets would unwater the Cragg sill cross-cut. Surface water is now plentiful to drive the wheel, therefore I advise the pumps to be put deeper down, and commence operations on the Cragg sill (on Beldonsfield) west of the shafts. A little work has been done in that direction, from 8 fms. driven, and ore is to be found at the forebreast and on each side of the old workings. The vein has of superior quality in the Crag

progress during the past week, but it appears to be a little improving now. No change in the tribute department to report on. In the copper department we are desiring the lode.

RESTRONGUET TIN STREAM.—Oct. 16: During the last fortnight we have driven north about 6 fms.; for the last 10 fms. we have had old workings on one side of the level, but we expect shortly to be clear of them in this end. We have taken the men from driving west and put them to drive north about 20 fms. from No. 1 end. We have driven 3 fms. on a slope of gravel 2½ ft. thick, and of very good quality; but we expect old workings again in this end before we get up undisturbed ground. There is no change in the cross-cut to notice.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, Oct. 17: The progress in the 95 cross-cut east during the past week has been retarded by the flow of water, which makes the blasting of the ground a troublesome and difficult job to do. The 90 is being drained through the said cross-cut, and I shall not be surprised to hear to-morrow that the Roman lode is intersected, and a course of lead ore cut into there. The winze below the 80, on the Roman vein, is going down on the hanging side of a rich course of ore in dry ground, the result of the drainage above referred to. The 80, south of winze, on the Roman lode, and the 80, south of Glover's cross-cut, on east lode, have both improved in value since last report. All other points in the mine maintain their usual productiveness. The heavy rains, which are almost constantly here, retard surface building operations much, but we shall have the new engine, &c., at work before Christmas. We have to-day sold 175 tons of lead ore, at 14s. 8d. per ton.

ROOKHOP VALLEY.—E. Rogers, Oct. 16: No. 1 Mine: At the engine-shaft we have put the pitwork in order, and commenced to sink the shaft below the 25 fm. level. In this level driving east the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of shale and fluorite, with lead ore interspersed throughout, yielding 5 cwt. of the latter per fathom. In the back of this level we have four stopes working, yielding lead ore, as follows: —No. 1, 8 cwt. per fathom; No. 2, 10 cwt.; No. 3, 2 tons; and No. 4, 12 cwt. per fathom. In the 15 fm. level, driving east, the lode is composed of fluor-spars, impregnated with oxide of iron and solid stones of lead ore, having a very kindly appearance. In the back of this level there is a stope working, yielding 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. There are also four men engaged shooting off the side, in order to fill the former workings, so as to make the stopes above available for working. At surface we have completed the building of the ore-yard, and made preparations for the new jiggers, which I expect will be supplied shortly.—No. 3 Mine, or Brandon Walls: The building of the new wheel-pit is completed, and we are now putting on wall plate and other woodwork to carry the wheel, the erection of which will be proceeded with as fast as possible with the staff we have. The new water-course is made for a considerable distance, and will be completed as soon as the wheel is in order to work.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—Wm. Bugelhead, J. White, Oct. 16: Standard Lode: The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of Ransom shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 6d. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 18 fm. level, width 2 ft. wide, worth 14d. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 60 fm. level, driving east, is still small and unproductive. The lode in the 60 fm. level, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6d. per fathom. The lode in the 40 fm. level, east is 9 in. wide, yielding a little tin. The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving east, is 18 in. wide, with a few fathoms of tin. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east, is 15 in. wide, worth 5d. per fathom. The lode in the 20 fm. east is 15 in. wide, worth 5d. per fathom. The 100 fm. level, west of sump-shaft, is without any change to notice.—Eastern Carbon: The lode in this carbona, in the back of the 90 fm. level, east of Ransom shaft, is not quite so large as it has been, now 3 ft. wide, and worth 6d. per fathom.—Cross-Cuts: We have commenced to drive across-cut south in the 110 fm. level, east of Ransom shaft, in search of the south part of the standard lode; it is in good ground, and we hope are long to report a good discovery. We have also commenced to drive a cross-cut in the 30 fm. level, west of Frank's shaft, towards the Wheal Wenze lode, and which, according to our dialling, is about 14 fms. to the north of us. The 90 fathom level cross-cut is in a hard bar of ground, and more spare for driving.—No. 3 North Lode: We have not been able to resume the driving of this lode, on account of the great difficulties we have met with in newly timbering the level; the ground here is very heavy, and requires to be very strongly timbered.—Goole Pellas: We have not taken down any of the lodes in the flat-rod shaft since our last report; when last taken down it was worth 20d. per fathom; this lode is only 15 fms. from surface, and should it continue it will most certainly open out a new and profitable mine. Our tribute pitches are much the same as for some time past.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—John James, Oct. 16: The men are busy engaged clearing and securing the adit. We find that some portion of it requires timber. We also have men from New Rosewarne in it. This must be attended to, to prevent the mines from being flooded in the winter.

SHELTON (Clay and Tin).—Capt. Hancock, Oct. 10: The 50 end is extended west of engine-shaft about 20 fathoms; the lode here is 8 ft. wide, and all standing from within 2 fathoms to the back of this level, as high as the 40, which can be taken away at 12s. in 1/2 ft. for tin. This level is driven east to east shaft: the lode here is just the same size, and producing richer stuff for tin, and as this end is extended further east I expect a still better lode. We have suspended the driving of this end for the last six weeks, and the men are now engaged cutting out lode behind the present end; the lode here is large, producing some rich work for tin; when this lode is sufficiently cut out we shall resume driving of this end with all speed; there is no alteration in this end, as it is not driven further than when I last reported. By order of the directors we have suspended sinking of the engine-shaft for the present, and have put the same men on to sink east shaft; when this is through to the 50 it will ventilate the same level, and enable us to drive the end at less expense. When the east shaft is put through from the 40 to the 50, and the 60 fm. level end driven 30 fathoms further east, which will take about six months to accomplish, then I believe the returns will increase.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—(Special Report).—E. Hosking (late of Carn Brea Mine), Oct. 16: Agreeably with your request I have to-day inspected the above mine, and beg to hand you my report thereon. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 93, but the engine being idle and the water in, I could not see the bottom level.—Great Tin Lode: The 82 is extended west of cross-cut about 3 fms.; lode 5 ft. wide, and worth 45d. per fathom. This level is driven east of cross-cut about 6 ft.; lode in the present end 6 ft. wide, and worth 30d. per fathom. In the 71, west of King's shaft, the lode, or part carrying, is 7 ft. wide, and worth 30d. per fathom. The No. 1 winze, sinking below this level, is down about 10 fms.; lode, or part carried, is 7 ft. wide, worth 30d. per fathom. I would remark that the lode in this winze is gaining about 10 ft. south in 6 ft. perpendicular. The No. 2 winze is down about 2 fms.; lode large, and worth about 90d. per fathom. There are several stopes at this level producing fair quality tinstuff. A winze sinking below the 61, west of Vivian's shaft, is down 4 fms.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 40d. per fathom. In the 51, west of King's shaft, the ends east and west of the cross-cut, and the stope or rise above the level, are producing low quality tinstuff.—West Bassett Lode: The 10 is extended east of new shaft about 25 fms.; five pitches are being worked at this level by 14 men, at 8s. in 1/2 ft.—Plantation Shaft: In the shallow adit cross-cut three lodes have been intersected, all of them producing tin; the lodes present a kindly appearance. There are three pitches being worked at this level, at an average tribute of 7s. in 1/2 ft. I would further remark respecting the great tin lode that it underlies south very fast, and at the 82 it is but 15 fms. north of the boundary line, consequently I see no chance of its being of much value to the South Condurrow adit, below the 93, as it certainly must go out of their sett at about that level.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. and W. H. Boundy, Oct. 14: We have no change to report on either of our underground points of operation during the past week. Our stops and tutwork bargains we are pleased to say are looking a little better. All the surface operations are being pushed on with all possible vigour, but the weather of late has been very rough and boisterous. Our pumping and drawing machinery is in good working order.

SOUTH GREAT WORK.—J. Reed, Oct. 17: In the 20, which has been driven 4½ fathoms east of engine-shaft, the Great Work lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9d. per fathom for tin. The winze below the 10 is down 4 fathoms; lode 5 ft. wide, and worth 14d. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 10 west will be communicated in a few days, which will improve the ventilation, after which the driving will be resumed with a full force of men. The flat-rod shaftmen are actively engaged cutting down the shaft, and we have broken large rocks of tinstuff from the arches of ground left by the former workers. The water at the stamping-wheel is equal only to the driving of four heads. We are preparing a parcel of tin for the smelting-house, which will be dressed in about 10 days.

SOUTH LISBURN.—Mark Whitford, F. Williams, Oct. 15: An improvement has taken place at the 45, going west of shaft, since our last report, where the lode is 6 in. wide, and worth for blends from 20 to 25 cwt. per fathom. There is still a nice stream of water issuing from the forebreast, which augurs well for a speedy improvement. This level is driven about 50 fathoms west of the engine-shaft, the whole of which has been through productive ground; consequently, the sinking of the same another 20 or 30 fms. deeper should be commenced at once. There is no change to remark in the various steps throughout the mine, the lode, in the aggregate, yielding about 20 cwt. of blends per fathom. Our last parcel of blends will be forwarded to the purchasers (Messrs. Dillwyn and Co.) to-morrow.

SOUTH MARGARET.—J. Nicholls, Oct. 16: The lode in the deep adit west is looking very promising for an improvement, and I am hoping we shall soon drain the shaft. The ground in the cross-cut north from deep adit is letting out more water, and I expect we shall cut the lode in driving about 9 ft. more. The ground in the shallow adit is easier, but the lode is poor.

SOUTH MEMLYNN.—Oct. 16: It was down the mine yesterday. There is no change to notice since my last in any of the underground operations.

SOUTH PLYNIMMON.—J. Waters, Oct. 16: The shaft sinking on the course of the lode is down 7 fms.; the lode is composed of quartz, killas, mudi, &c., of a very promising character. The 40 fm. level west is extended 19 fms. 1 ft. on the course of the lode; we are getting into precisely the same run of ground as we passed through before reaching the ore in the 10 fm. level above, and is letting out a large body of water; the general character of the lode seems to be everything that we could wish, for the matrix in which it is combined is in every way congenial for the production of large bodies of lead. The 40 cross-cut north is extended 3 fms. 4 ft.; the ground is without any change to notice. The 40 cross-cut south is extended 15 fms. 2 ft., the ground spare for driving.

SOUTH PHENIX.—James Kelly, Oct. 17: In the new shaft, sinking on Greenhill lode, the lode has very much improved in size and character since we commenced to sink at the present depth (about 3 fms.); the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing very fine work for tin, and looking well for further improvement as we go down. We started the engine on Monday last, and I am pleased to say it is working very well indeed. The water is now in fork on Pearson's shaft, which has been sunk under the lode to a depth of 20 fms. We intend cutting through the lode without delay, and fully expect, judging from the stones of tin found in the burrows of the old men's workings, and the appearance of the lode as seen near the surface, that we shall have a good paying lode for tin.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—John W. Powning, Oct. 15: The surface work at this mine is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. P. Watson, one of the directors, with Capt. A. Waters, visited the mine on Saturday. By their request we started our engine (pitwork unattached), which I am pleased to say worked splendidly. We now await drawing lift bottom, the sinking of engine-shaft will be resumed in two days after its delivery. We are making fair progress with the driving of deep adit cross-cut west towards Roman lode.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—W. Vivian, Oct. 16: The shaftmen are cutting a plat in the 26, and we are pushing it on as fast as possible. We expect to commence sinking the engine-shaft again under the 26 in about three weeks from this time. In the 26, driving on Wheal Rock lode, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 6d. per fathom for tin. We hope shortly to have a full supply of water for our stamps, we shall then increase our returns of tin.

ST. BLAZHEY CONSOLS.—P. Rich, Oct. 15: We have completed and secured with timber the adit level at Colman's and Palmer's shafts for 70 fms. in length, and are now quite prepared for the engine to commence pumping water out of the mine. We find at Palmer's shaft a cross-cut driven north on a cross-course 23 fms.,

in which three lodes have been cut, varying in size from 1 to 2 feet wide, having a hill, say 60 or 60 fms. perpendicular, and rise 2½ in. At surface very many lodes are known to exist, which are visible, worked on the back by the ancients, and much tin must have been returned by the extensive old workings at surface.

ST. DENNIS CONSOLS.—T. Parkyn, Oct. 16: I have put in all the men to clear out the adit level, so as to let all the water down. I find some sand has been washed in by the china-clay men. I think that I shall be able to clear out the adit in about a fortnight, when the mine will be clear to the adit, 12 fms. from the surface, and three lodes will be laid open, averaging about 18 ft. wide. Capt. Hooper says that he raised and stamped very large quantities from these lodes, and it made good profits when tin was only 45d. per ton; and now the price is about double it must leave large profits. There are several other lodes in the sett, which have been taken all away at the adit. One is known by the name of the Great Flexy lode. This lode was found rich for tin, and yielded, I think, over 4 tons of tin per month; and there is now in the 12 fm. level, below the adit, and also in the 22 fm. level, stopes now opened on these and the other lodes, where men can be set to work as soon as the water is forced out, so that immediate returns can be made. The shaft below the adit is standing good, and the water can be forced out in a short time. I am pleased to inform you that, in addition to these lodes referred to, I have just discovered another lode north of all those lodes that have been productive in the last working. I then put in men to sink on its back in places, and traced it right into St. Dennis Consols, and we have taken out already large rocks rich for tin. From the appearances at the shallow depth we have opened this lode. I think the discovery is most important and valuable, and will be a source of wealth to the mine that you did not know anything of at the time you took the property. This mine is known to practical men in the immediate district to be a fine property, and will yield large profits, independent of this new north lode now discovered, which will make the mine doubly valuable.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, N. Bartle, T. Richards, Oct. 15: On Saturday last we set the following:—Saveall's Lode: The 110 to drive west of the engine-shaft, by three men, at 8s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing saving work for tin. A winze to sink below the 100, west of engine-shaft, by two men, at 7s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 5d. per fathom. A stop in the back of this level, by four men; the lode is 4 feet wide, per fathom. The 90 to drive east of junction, by two men, at 7s. 10d. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 5d. per fathom.—Wheat Bozants Lode: The 62 to drive east of cross-cut, by two men, at 5s. 10d. per fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide, per fathom. A stop in the back of the 50, east of the cross-cut, by three men, at 8s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 4d. per fathom.—Bellon Lode: A rise in the back of the 20, east of the cross-cut, by three men, at 11s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 5d. per fathom. A winze to sink below the adit level, by three men, at 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 10d. per fathom. The 10 to drive east of winze, by two men, at 9s. 10d. per fathom; the lode is worth 4d. per fathom.—Buel Lode: A winze to sink below the 100, west of West Buck shaft, by four men, at 4s. 5d. per fathom; the lode is yielding saving work for tin. The new shaft to sink below surface, on the Buck lode, by six men, at 11s. per fathom; the lode is worth 12d. per fathom, and the shaft is down about 13 fathoms. We also set 40 tribute pitches, at tributes varying from 10s. to 16s. 1d. Our pay and setting passed off well.

ST. LAWRENCE AMALGAMATED.—Wm. Wasley, Oct. 17: St. Lawrence: The ground in the 52 yard level has greatly improved for driving, and the lode opened out to 2 ft. wide, of spar, &c., and looking very promising for ore.—Valentine: The men are making good progress in rising on Valentine lode; the lode is now 3 ft. wide, and has a promising appearance.—Wasley's Lode: The men are getting on as well with the driving, and I am glad to say the lode has greatly improved since last week, and is now producing some nice ore. The men in the 32 have been rising through a piece of ground this week for ventilation, &c., which they have completed, and will now go on with the stoping. Four of them have been clearing some old stuff, &c., to stop a piece of ground 20 yards lower down; they commenced stoping this morning, and from what I can see I think we shall have a good piece of paying ground here. The prospects of the mine throughout are much better this week than they were last, and I hope a little while will pass in a good position.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, Oct. 17: We have intersected a small cross-cut in the drivage west, in the adit level, which has a little affected the lode, being composed of sulphur, mudi, and fine stones of rich silver-lead ore, to the value of 10s. per fm. The drivage east on the course of the lode is improving, being 3 feet wide, producing very strong mudi and spar, with good stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of this drivage is yielding the same character stuff, which is drawn to surface and stored up for treatment on the dressing floors, which I am informed will be proceeded with at the earliest convenience. The boiler and attached parts of the steam-engine are on the road, which I hope will arrive on the mine by Friday night.

TAMAR COALS.—J. Goldsworthy, Oct. 17: The boiler has been repaired, piston-rod turned off, and in regular work; the water will be in fork to-day, and the men are now engaged cutting out lode behind the present end; the lode here is large, producing some rich work for tin; when this lode is sufficiently cut out we shall resume driving of this end with all speed; there is no alteration in this end, as it is not driven further than when I last reported. By order of the directors we have suspended sinking of the engine-shaft for the present, and have put the same men on to sink east shaft; when this is through to the 50 it will ventilate the same level, and enable us to drive the end at less expense. When the east shaft is put through from the 40 to the 50, and the 60 fm. level end driven 30 fathoms further east, which will take about six months to accomplish, then I believe the returns will increase.

TERRAS (Tin).—M. Rickard, Oct. 16: The ground in the 40 fm. level cross-cut has much improved, and we calculate to see Edward's lode by another week. The 30 east is now into the No. 1 elvan upwards of 40 ft., and we are not yet through it; it contains tin in fair quantities. The 30 west, on Edward's, is being driven by the side of the lode for the greater dispatch, in order to effect an early communication with the 20. The stop in the back of the 30, on Edward's, is worth about 12d. per fathom. The 10, stop on No. 1 elvan, is worth about 12d. per cubic fathom. No. 1 stop, on No. 1 elvan, is worth about 12d. per cubic fathom. The winze in bottom of the deep level, on No. 1 elvan, is worth about 20d. per cubic fathom. The lode in the level west, on new east and west lode, has improved, now worth about 18d. per fathom. The stop in the back of the level, on new east and west lode, is worth about 14d. per fathom; all our surface work is being urged forward. It is proper to remark that nothing has been done on the new lode at the 40 since last report, on account of the foulness of the air. Directly Edward's lode is cut we shall urge a rapid communication with the 30, when the opening up on this lode will be immediately proceeded with.

THE LOVELL.—John Nancarrow, Oct. 17: The engine-shaft continues very good; we do not see all the size of the lode, but the part carried is worth 120d. per fathom. The lode in the 12 west is disordered by a small slide, but as the lode was very good against it we expect it will be equally good on the other side. We are pushing on the driving of the adit as fast as possible.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, Oct. 17: Watson's shaft, below the 130, now 164 fms. from surface, is through the bed of white stone which disordered the lode, the big cavity and broken up ground down to a strong hard lode, having the dark-blue, hard slatey beds (usually seen in Tankerville) on either side, and the result is a great and looked for improvement in the value of the lode. There is no mistake about our again entering a run of ore ground equal to anything seen above the 130. We have had a breakage in the spur-wheel of the underground engine this week, causing two days delay in winding. The difficulty is now overcome, and the work going on as usual. We are cutting plat, &c., at the 74, and shall be ready by end of next week to connect the shaft from surface to that from the 74 to the bottom, and so get rid of the little engine altogether. This will be a great relief to all concerned in Tankerville. Other places as last reported. Surface work proceeding as fast as weather permits.

TERRAS.—M. Rickard, Oct. 16: The ground in the 40 fm. level cross-cut has much improved, and we calculate to see Edward's lode by another week. The 30 east is now into the No. 1 elvan upwards of 40 ft., and we are not yet through it; it contains tin in fair quantities. The 30 west, on Edward's, is being driven by the side of the lode for the greater dispatch, in order to effect an early communication with the 20. The stop in the back of the 30, on Edward's, is worth about 12d. per fathom. The 10, stop on No. 1 elvan, is worth about 12d. per cubic fathom. No. 1 stop, on No. 1 elvan, is worth about 12d. per cubic fathom. The winze in bottom of the deep level, on No. 1 elvan, is worth about 20d. per cubic fathom. The lode in the level west, on new east and west lode, has improved, now worth about 18d. per fathom. The stop in the back of the level, on new east and west lode, is worth about 14d. per fathom; all our surface work is being urged forward. It is proper to remark that nothing has been done on the new lode at the 40 since last report, on account of the foulness of the air. Directly Edward's lode is cut we shall urge a rapid communication with the 30, when the opening up on this lode will be immediately proceeded with.

TRELEIGH WOOD.—John Harris, Oct. 12: The 44 fm. level plat is all but completed, after which the men will go into their end west of the cross-cut. The 24 east has been idle for the past few days; the men who took the bargain have refused to work it, and I have not been able to get a party of men to take it yet. The men in the 34 fm. level cross-cut south, on the cross-course, are making a little better progress with the clearing out of the level. In the 34 fm. level cross-cut, from the Windmill shaft, the men are now

West Rosewarne, 6 to 6½; the engine here has been set to work, and in a short time they will commence stamping and sending tin to market. The lode in the deep adit east is 8 ft. wide, worth 70/- per fathom; west, 30/- per fathom.

Great Laxey, 14½ to 15½; the strike here is at an end, and the men now at work; we also understand that the new lease is to be for 30 instead of 21 years, and the new term not to commence till Oct. 10, 1873; the dead rent is to be 100/- per annum, instead of 400/-, as at first proposed. Great North Laxey, ¾ to ½; North Levant, 15 to 17; Parys Mountain, 1½ to 2; Pennerley, 1½ to 2½; Perkins Beach, ¾ to 1½; Plymlimon, 1 to 1½; Providence Mines, 21 to 22; Roman Gravels, 1½ to 18; Rookhope Valley, 2½ to 3. South Condurrow, 6½ to 7; at the meeting a call of 5s. per share was made. South Crofty, 65 to 70; South Roman Gravels, ¾ to 1½; Tankerville, 15 to 16; Tincroft, 58 to 60; Trumpet Consols, 13 to 15; Van, 36 to 39. Van Consols, 4½ to 5½; the agent reports that the mine is looking well, and ore ground opening out fast. West Bassett, 9½ to 10; West Chiverton, 8½ to 9½; West Great Work, 1 to 1½; West Polbreen, 4 to 4½; West Seton, 65 to 70. West Tankerville shares have been largely dealt in, and advanced to 4½, leaving off at 4½ to 4¾. West Tolgus, 20 to 25; Wheal Jane, 8 to 9; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 14 to 15; Wheal Seton, 20 to 22½; Wheal Uny, 5½ to 5¾; Wheal Argus, 1½ to 2; North Treleigh Wood, 2½ to 3. New Beldon, 4 to 5; this mine, as will be seen from the report, is much improving. Penstruther, 1½ to 2, and mine much improved. Excelsior, 5½ to 10s. Green Harth, 4 to 5; it is stated that the mine is as rich as ever, and that they are laying sleepers for tramway on solid lead ore.

The Silkstone Fall Colliery Company (Limited) notify that the third quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid on the 24th inst.

Among Foreign Mines, large transactions have taken place in Wheal Emma, and they leave off 22½ to 23; Don Pedro North del Rey, 14s. to 16; Eberhardt and Aurora, 6½ to 7½; Frontino and Bolivia, ¾ to ¾; New Quebrada, 3½ to 4; Pacific, 3½ to 3½; San Pedro, 4 to 4½; Utah, 2 to 2½; Thornhill Reef, 1½ to 1½.

Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co. notify that the half-yearly coupon, No. 1, due on Nov. 1 next, on the Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States of America Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Building Bonds will be paid at the fixed exchange of 49s. per pound, equal to 7½ per cent. (less income tax), on and after that date. The Script Certificates of the Paris and Decatur Railroad Company Issue of 2400 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of 100/- sterling each, or £500, will be delivered in exchange for the banker's receipts on presentation at the banking-house of Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co. The traffic receipts of the Erie Railway Company for the first week in October amount to \$13,183, and for the second week \$410,295. Bischoffstein's Certificates for Erie shares are 40½ to 40¾.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been rather more active. Tin mines are in demand at the close at improved quotations, and copper mines are enquired for on the comparatively healthy tone of the market for that metal. American descriptions have fluctuated to a considerable extent.

Emma shares, after advancing to 24½ fell to 20½, and close 22½ to 23; it will be seen by the Chairman's account of his visit to the mine (which appears elsewhere) that he went most carefully through each successive floor, examining the walls everywhere, and particularly in the portion where the Illinois experts swore in evidence there was a break in the vein; the judge himself having examined the mine was not deceived by it. The floor below is open, and there the connection is so plainly all through in splendid ore that the Chairman doubts if any expert could be found to support the theory of a separate vein. The quantity of ore everywhere seems immense. He did not attempt any measurement, and even if he could it appeared unnecessary. It is so easily worked that a man with a pick can take down 8 or 10 tons per day, and it is so heavy that seven cubic feet weigh a ton—thus taking out 100 or even 1000 tons makes but a small impression upon what is now in sight. It is added that it would be impossible for anyone to go through the mine without coming away convinced that the shareholders possessed a splendid property, and that, large as the purchase price was, it will be abundantly recouped.

Camp Floyd, after being quoted 10½, close firm, and in demand at 11½ to 11½. The latest advices from the mines of an official character are that at all points reported on the values were fully maintained, and that an improvement had taken place in No. 3 incline. The returns for the September workings are due early next week. The mill is working regularly, and turning out bullion. Flagstaff, 16 to 16½; the product for the last week is 81 tons of bullion, maintaining the net yield of 700/- per day; a remittance of 8000/- was yesterday received from the superintendent. The dividend will be posted on Tuesday. Last Chance, ½ to 1 prem.; about 6 tons of ore are being raised daily; the grade is much higher than from any other mine in Utah.

Richmond Consolidated, 5½ to 6½; the weekly return is \$7100, from 150 tons of ore. Eberhardt shares have been in better request, and close at 6½ to 7½; the details of the general meeting are reported in another column. Since the meeting the gentlemen who promoted the amendment and demanded a poll have intimated their willingness to withdraw it if the board would receive, as an addition to their number, two gentlemen of position holding a substantial interest in the company. The two gentlemen proposed being Mr. Wm. Baxter and Mr. W. T. Allen, the board felt no hesitation in acceding to this request, and will, therefore, formally resume the meeting as an adjourned meeting on Tuesday to take the withdrawal of the amendment; and will give notice of a new meeting, to legally elect the gentlemen proposed. The date of such meeting they will endeavour to fix at such a time, probably five or six weeks later, as will give opportunity for Mr. Thos. Phillips, the manager, to arrive from Nevada, and so enable the shareholders to hear that gentleman. South Aurora, 1½ to 1½.

In Hydraulic Mines, Malpaso shares are 2½ to 2½, and a good deal of enquiry for the shares. Rica, 1-16th to 3-16ths prem., and a large business doing. Birdseye, 2½ to 3; the agent has made arrangements for a supply of water for the whole year; the work is going ahead in the tunnel quite satisfactorily. Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 3½. Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1½; Mr. John Hale leaves London for Holcombe Valley on Tuesday, to take charge of the company's property, as general manager. Mr. Hale is a thorough practical miner and millman, and will develop the property, and bring it to results, at the earliest possible moment. A description of the property will be found in another column.

Lead Mines have been represented by Van at 37 to 39. Van Consols shares have been in active request, and close 5 to 5½ firm. East Van, 7½ to 8. West Tankerville shares have been in demand at 4½ to 4¾, and Assheton at 4 to 4½. Great Laxey shares have advanced to 14½, 15½, on the announcement of the termination of the strike. Bog, 1½ to 2; the engine-shaft is secure as far as down, and in a fair state for good progress for the coming week, and as soon as the new rope is fixed sinking will go on with greater dispatch. The pitches are yielding much as usual. Blende sold on Oct. 17, 80 tons, at 14½, 13s. 6d. per ton. Pennerley, 2½ to 3. Blende sold on Oct. 17, 20 tons, at 4½, 3s. 6d. The lode in the 130, east of the engine-shaft, is small. The lode in the level west is producing saving work. The Warm Water lode, in the 70 east, is worth ½ ton lead per fathom; in the same level west 1½ ton per fathom, and improving. The level west, on Big Ore lode, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 60 east, on Warm Water lode, is worth 1½ ton. The lode in No. 1 winze, below the 40, is worth 3 to 4 tons per fathom.—Potter's Pit: The 45 west is making good progress. We have sampled 75 tons of lead, for sale on Oct. 23. Perkins Beach, ½ to 1; the south cross-cut is still in white stone, interspersed with lime, spar, and spots of ore. The ground is very congenial for bearing large quantities of ore.

In Tin Mines, a general improvement has taken place, and a large business has been done at higher prices in Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, Corn Brea, and East Lovell. The gradually improving condition of the last-named mine has induced some good buying, and the price closed 17½ to 18½, firm. New Lovell have also met with enquiry, at 2½ to 2½; and South Condurrow at 6½ to 7.

In Copper Mines, the only feature worthy of note is the advance in Cape Copper shares, which close 23 to 24; New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; Russia Copper, 5½ to 5¾.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, 1½ to 2; Corn Brea, 150 to 155; Devon Great Consols, 6 to 7; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; East Wheal Lovell, 17½ to 18½; East Van, 7½ to 8; Great Laxey, 14½ to 15½; Great Wheal Vor, 4½ to 5; Marke Valley, 3½ to 4; North Holcombe,

10 to 15; Pennerley, 2½ to 3; Parys Mountain, 1½ to 1½; Roman Gravels, 16½ to 17½; South Condurrow, 6½ to 7 (call paid); Tankerville, 14½ to 15½; Tincroft, 59 to 61; Van, 37 to 39; Van Consols, 5 to 5½; West Chiverton, 8 to 9; West Tankerville, 4½ to 4½; Alamillos, 1 to 1½; Almaden and Tinto, ¾ to 1½; Anglo-Arentine, ¾ to ¾; ditto, ¾ to ¾ per cent. preference, 7 to 1½; Anglo-Buzzilian, ¾ to ¾ dis.; Australian, 1½ to 1½; American United Gold, ½ to 1½; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3; Camp Floyd, 11½ to 11½; Cape Copper, 16 to 18 prem.; Chontales Consolidated, 3½ to 5½; ditto, 1½ to 1½; Chontales, 1½ to 1½; Eclipse, 1½ to 2 to 3½; Emma, 23½ to 23; Flagstaff, 16 to 16½; Fortuna, 3½ to 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, ¾ to ¾; General Mining Association, 7 to 9; General Brazilian, 2½ to 3; Gold Run, ¾ to 1; Kapunda, ¾ to ¾ dis.; Linares, 2½ to 3; London and Californian, 1½ to 1½; Lusitanian, 2½ to 1½ dis.; Malpaso, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Mexico, 3½ to 3½; Panucillo, 4 to 4½; Pestarena, ¾ to ¾; Pontigabaud, 10 to 12; Port Phillip, ¾ to ¾ dis.; Rio, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Richmond Consolidated, 5½ to 6½; Rossa Grande, 17½ paid, ¾ to ¾ dis.; Russia Copper, 5½ to 5½; Scottish Australian, ¾ to ¾; Silver Plume, 1½ to 2; St. John del Rey, 15 to 16; Sierra Buttes, 3½ to 4; South Aurora, 1½ to 1½; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 3½; United Mexican, 2½ to 3; Utah, 2½ to 2½; Vancouver Coal, ¾ to 1½ prem.; Yorke Peninsula, ¾ to ¾; Yudanamata, ¾ to ¾.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—Business upon our Stock Exchange during the past week has been very dull, and no disposition to enter into fresh transactions, owing to the high rate for money, and the uncertainty which at present hangs over the money market. Government Funds are somewhat lower, and have declined ½ to ¾ per cent. India 4 per cent. stock is also rather low, and has fallen ½ per cent. Foreign funds are low. Erie shares have advanced 2 per cent.; Spanish stock, ¾. American Bonds are firm, and do not fluctuate much; held more for investment than speculation. Bank shares are not very firm. Bank of Ireland stock receded ½ per cent. Hibernians and Munsters remain firm, at last prices. Nationals are dull, and have declined ½. Provincials are ½ lower. Royals are firm. City of Dublin Steam stock advanced ¼. Glasgow shares are in demand, at 67. Dundalks are weak, at 73. Mine shares have attracted a good deal of attention. Cape Coppers have advanced about 2½ per cent. Concourse stock is dull, at 28; Killaloe States dull, sellers at 18s.; Mining Company of Ireland firm, at 9½. Wicklow Coppers have advanced about ½, but have gone higher. This has been owing to the recommendation of a 3s. 6d. dividend, which had to be confirmed yet by the auditors and the shareholders at the meeting to be held about Nov. 9. The mining shares are firm. Alliance Gas shares remain very quiet, and have not much animation in them. Dublin Tramway shares are dull, at 6½. Railway shares are rather dull. Belfast and Northern Company steady, at 64. Cork and Bandon have advanced to 37, from 35½. Belfast Junction stock and Drogheda stock are both dull. Wicklow stock declined to 77½, from 79½. Great Southern and Western shares advanced ¾ per cent. Midland Great Western shares advanced ¾ per cent. Waterford and Limerick firm. Railway preference and debenture stocks firm, at last prices; not much doing in them. The week's traffic returns are not so good as this time last year. Tramway receipts are not so good on 9 miles as they were on 5½.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3579 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 13,103/- 7s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 103/- 15s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 3½ 14s.; quantity of fine copper, 219 tons 11 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper Sept. 19... 3567 ... £108 17 0 ... 5½ ... £3 13 0 ... 12s. 5d. ... £62 1 6 Oct. 3... 2574 ... 100 17 0 ... 7½ ... 4 10 0 ... 12 6 ... 62 14 0 Oct. 17... 3579 ... 103 15 0 ... 6½ ... 3 14 0 ... 12 0 ... 60 0 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2½, 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 2d.

The PHOENIX QUICKSILVER COMPANY is about to be introduced. The mines, which are in successful operation, are situated in Pope Valley, Napa county, California, about 73 miles from San Francisco. Mr. Francis Fowler, M.I.C.E., managing engineer of the Mammoth Copperopolis Mines, estimates the value of the net produce at 151,000/- per annum, which upon the capital of 200,000/- will be equal to a dividend of 75 per cent. per annum. This estimate is based on the supposition of working only two furnaces, reducing together 40 tons of ore daily, assaying on an average 4 per cent. of mercury, which is considered to be a low estimate, judging from the assays. By increasing the number of furnaces, and further development of the mine, Mr. Fowler is sure this return may be largely increased. It is explained that the American company have been induced to sell their interest in the property, already producing large profits, from the fact that (with the exception of one large shareholder) its members are principally small shareholders, and that difficulties have arisen in obtaining the additional capital required to develop the mine, chiefly in consequence of high rates of interest prevailing in California.

The TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY, with a capital of 12,000/-, in shares of 17, each, is in course of formation to acquire without any cash payment the lease of the Lower Tamar Smelting Works, and the exclusive right of working the mineralised surface deposits, estimated to contain over 250,000/- worth of silver alone, besides other metals. The works are conveniently situated on the Tamar, 10 miles above Plymouth, so that coals, salt, and the material requisites in the successful and profitable carrying on of the business can be obtained with the utmost facility. It is estimated that the flues, stack, &c., cost the old company upwards of 20,000/- It is considered that the first call of 10s. per share will make such returns and profits that dividends can forthwith be paid, leaving the remaining 3000/- to extend the works without having to devote the profits for that purpose. It is explained in the prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal, that it fortunately happens that one of the chief ingredients used in the process is salt, and that salt water is in this case close at hand. From a careful estimate of expenses and income, in every contingency provided for, the profits are brought out at 4½, 1s. per day, so that calculating only 300 working days per year the profit will be considerably over 100 per cent. per annum upon the entire capital, and by expending the remaining 3000/- nearly three times the quantity could be treated, with more than a corresponding increase of profit.

TO CAPITALISTS—TIN MINERS.

WANTED TO KNOW, the LATEST IMPROVED MODE of SMELTING STREAM TIN ORE, the average cost of furnaces, and price of labour per ton for smelting at the mouth of the mine.

Address, B. TUCK, 129, High-street, Lowestoft.

BOSCASTWELL DOWNS.

FOR SALE, to close an account, FIFTY SHARES. Price, £4 per share.

Address, "T." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the WHOLE, or PART, of a VALUABLE TIN MINE.

For particulars, apply to Mr. EDWARD BETTELEY, No. 25, Cheltenham-place, Plymouth.

ON SALE, 50 SHARES in PEN-YR-HENBLAS LEAD MIXING COMPANY (LIMITED), £1 fully paid, £2 5s. per share—good investment: 50 TARS TIN, £3 10s. per share; 100 SHARES LEEDS AND YORKSHIRE SHODDY, MANURE, AND SUPERPHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED), £1 fully paid, £1 1s. per share.

Address, "W," 8, Kendall-lane, Leeds.

FOR SALE, SOUTH CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED)—TEN £20 SHARES, fully paid. Price £10 per share. The dividend for the first half-year was 8 per cent.

Apply to LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street.

ONE-HALF OF A VALUABLE ROYALTY FOR SALE, containing HEMATITE ORE, LEAD, and deposits of FIRE-CLAY, and FINE WHITE REFRACTORY SAND, suitable for lining furnaces or for glass making. Two miles from a railway station. Satisfactory reasons for disposal.

For particulars, address "Cynthia," N2, Victoria Pathway, Chester.

M. R. WILLLIAM WARD (LITE WARD AND LITTLEWOOD), CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or on the account.

M. R. J. GREGORY, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

M. R. C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND MIXING SHARE DEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Reference exchanged.—Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

M. R. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

M. R. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. H. M. advises an immediate purchase of ALL-T-Y-CRIB shares for a great rise in price.

H. W. ASHPLANT, 17, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., SHAREDEALER, has BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—East Van, Great Laxey, New North Van, Rookhope Valley, San Pedro, Van Consols, Grenville, Pennerley.

MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 236 AND 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. GREGORY, WHITAKER, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, AND GENERAL FINANCIERS, 81, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.

Business transacted in all Marketable Securities at closest prices.

THE HARLECH MINING COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Will those SHAREHOLDERS who are FAVOURABLE to having a THOROUGH INVESTIGATION into the MANAGEMENT of the above company COMMUN-

GATE at once with me, preparatory to immediate action?

E. SMITHURST, Long Row, Nottingham.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—

BLENDE.—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).

LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.

SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.

SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.

I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF

HARD LEAD, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS,

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SPENCER'S PUDGING-FURNACE.—In the mention of a working model of this machine, which was exhibited at the ironmasters' quarterly meeting, it was described as hand-worked. Mr. Alexander Smith, the agent, writes to say that this is incorrect, and that the machine is driven by steam-power, like other revolving furnaces.

LEAD.—Would any of your readers inform me, through the medium of your valuable Journal, the price of lead, pig-lead, and mining labour in 1875? This information would very much oblige.—J. D.

EAST ROCKS IRON COMPANY.—It would be very satisfactory to several contemplating shareholders if some independent practical man, acquainted with the locality, would give some reliable information respecting this hematite iron ore mine. All may be true that is reported, but confirmation is desirable.—J. K.

TROY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—In answer to your correspondent "R. A." whose enquiry appeared in last week's Journal, I can tell him that I have heard from private sources that the Troy Mines never looked so well at the present time. The manager, Mr. Newton, will be in England in November. "R. A." can then have information from the Troy manager himself.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE UTAH.—Will you allow me to ask through the Journal—and I hope that some one who is able to answer my question will do so—1. Whether the mine is certainly able to supply sufficient ore to keep three or four additional furnaces going? and 2. In case it is, whether any steps have been taken towards the erection of these? Mr. Murphy is apparently working the present furnace at a profit, and it is clear that the whole question of success depends on whether there is a sufficiency of ore to supply furnaces possessing (say) four times the present smelting power.—A SMALL SHAREHOLDER.

CARL CARN DOCHAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Can any reader give me information as to this mine? What has become of the secretary? Where are the company's offices? The shareholders during the past four years have heard nothing of the concern, myself amongst them as a considerable shareholder; and having purchased my shares in 1865 at a very large premium, I have long searched in vain both for the offices and the secretary, and can find neither.—GEORGE SCOTT.

GREEN HURTH.—A Constant Reader.—Some remarks will appear next week.

PATTON IRON MINE.—"Hematite Ore" will oblige by writing to Capt. T. Parkyn, Roche, Cornwall, who wishes to communicate with him.

Receive I.—"J. H. C."—"A. R."—"W. C."—"E. R."—"J. G. S." (Madrid)—"M."—"G. L. C."—"J. B."—"T. J. B."—"A Cautionary One."

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

BEST MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.—A short time since a Correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, wishing to obtain particulars of the most approved Machinery and Tools used in Mining Operations, the names of their manufacturers and prices, offered a Premium of Twenty Pounds for the best Essay on the subject. The reading of the papers sent in for competition, and the selection of the best one for the prize, has been undertaken by Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., of the Cornwall Miners' Association, and Captain JOSIAH THOMAS, of Dolcoath. The latest period for receiving essays in competition has been fixed for Monday, Nov. 25, 1872, previous to which date they should be forwarded to Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Association, Falmouth. A selection of the Essays will appear in the Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

THE SOUTH WALES LOCK-OUT.

The result of the position taken by the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Miners at the recent conference at Walsall has been a determination on the part of the ironmasters of South Wales to close their works and pits until such time as the colliers show a more conciliatory disposition than they have done of late, and for that purpose a month's notice has been given all the workmen. Under such circumstances we cannot congratulate Mr. Halliday and his *confreres* on the policy they have adopted, and which has led to such a very serious step as that of locking out between 50,000 and 60,000 men in the midst of the winter season. However, as the delegates of the miners appear to have thrown down the gauntlet by supporting the unjust demands made for increased wages, and it having been taken up with a promptitude which be-speaks determination, we must accept the antagonism of the employers and employees as complete—*un fait accompli*. We can well understand the amount of loss the ironmasters will sustain by adopting the course they have done, and the amount of misery that will be brought to the doors—as it too often has been before—of thousands of at present comfortable households, and the ruin, or something close akin to it, of many of the tradesmen, whose entire business and support depends upon the custom of the ironworker and the collier.

As to the actual cause of the lock-out, it may be stated that it bears directly on the arbitration which took place in the early part of the year, when Mr. McDonald appeared for the miners. It was then agreed that the prices paid to the steam coal colliers should be the same as was given to the men working in the mines belonging to the ironmasters. That agreement has been to some extent so far maintained, but recent demands for a very large increase of wages on the part of those engaged in the pits belonging to the ironmakers, and which, if conceded, would have influenced all the others, having been made, and as in the present state of the trade they could not be granted, the result has been the threatened lock-out. Such, in brief terms, is a *resume* of the facts connected with what promises to be one of the most serious struggles between capital and labour that has taken place for many years past. Unfortunately, as is usually the case in all such disputes, the greatest sufferers are those who have no voice in the matter. The wives and children of the men will have to undergo such privations as are painful to contemplate; and as the past history of such struggles have left too many records of demoralisation and irreparable ruin, for which no after success will atone, we look forward to the approaching season with grave apprehensions indeed. And for all those sacrifices, even in the event of success, what would be gained? Some increase of wages that could only be temporary; for, as the prices of both iron and coal are now falling, even the present rate of wages to miners and others cannot be maintained. During the last few months the advance of wages paid to colliers has been 35 to 50 per cent. in excess of what they were in the early part of the year, consequent upon the high prices paid for coal; but when those prices fall—and the tide has already set in that direction—wages will have to go down in the same proportion.

The question then naturally arises with regard to the lock-out as to the sources from which the men and their families are to be supported for an indefinite period. On it we join issue with Mr. Halliday, president of the Amalgamated Association; and, in the first place, must deny his right to make the assertion that the men would receive the support of the National Association. This we find to have been a most unwarrantable declaration on the part of Mr. Halliday, and one that will be condemned by the body he so pledged the support of at its next meeting we have no doubt. Mr. Halliday, in making such a reckless assertion, no doubt had a two-fold object in view: it was an intimation to the masters that, supported by such numbers, the flight could be prolonged by the Association for almost any length of time, and to the unfortunate men that they would be well maintained so long as they stood staunch to the Amalgamated. Doubting the accuracy of Mr. Halliday's statement with regard to the support promised, we put the question to two of the leading members of the council of the National Association, and they indignantly repudiated the assertion of that gentleman. Indeed, so far from receiving the aid of the National Association, they said they did not believe in Mr. Halliday's tactics, and would not endorse the action he had taken. They were also of opinion that, since he had promoted the battle without asking the advice of other associations, he would have to fight it out with his own forces. At the recent conference Mr. Halliday made a great deal of the progress

made by the Association, and boasted of having in hand a fund of 4500*l.* Large, however, as that sum may appear, yet it is in every way insignificant when looked at from the simple point of view as to how much each member has at stake. The 4500*l.* of dividend amongst the members gives less than 1*s.* 3*d.* to each! Of course, it will be said that levies will be made on all the members; but it is one thing making levies and a different one paying them. With regard to the hastily-gathered recruits of Mr. Halliday, drawn from different parts of England and Wales, it will be found, so far as regards more than one-half, that they joined the Association, not for the purpose of paying towards the supporting of others in voluntary idleness, but in the hope of bettering themselves by striking for an advance of wages, and being supported by the other members of the Union. To make levies, then, on such men will be found to result in showing that numbers are not always strength. Those who joined the Association in the expectation of receiving are not likely to be forced into paying, and the postponement of their own claims for an indefinite period. Mr. Halliday is as well aware of those facts as we are—as all the associations are. There is, however, yet time for him to withdraw from the position he has taken up, for on every ground it is indefensible. He can even now hold back from plunging the miners of South Wales and their families into a sea of misery and want in the most inclement season by allowing the men to work on the terms formerly agreed upon, as the present time is most inopportune for demanding an increase of wages. Let Mr. Halliday marshal his forces as early as possible, and if he will not endeavour to prevent the lock-out, tell the men what sun weekly he can ensure them, and for how long. A heavy responsibility rests upon him and the council or executive of the Amalgamated Association; and, as failure can only end in their own discomfiture, and show how powerless they are, yet capable of inflicting irreparable injury upon thousands, we would ask them to pause and well consider what the end of the contest, should it still be persisted in, is likely to be.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF COLLIERY WINDING GEAR.

At the Mimmins Colliery, at Willenhall, belonging to Mr. Matthew Tildesley, some winding machinery has just been put up, which is attracting much attention in the locality, and that deserves to be widely known, for it seems to be applicable to pits of which the depth is not very considerable. The machinery embraces not only compact winding gear, but likewise the means of preventing over-winding, that merit the consideration of colliery engineers. Boiler, engine, and winding gear are all at the pit's mouth, and cover a space of only a few yards square. The engine and boiler are both under one roof; the grate is constructed so as to effect complete combustion, notwithstanding that the slack used has hitherto been regarded as bank refuse. The boiler is vertical, and possesses a large heating surface of 250 ft. The engine also is vertical, bolted to a frame standing on one side of the shaft mouth, where it works direct a drum fixed over the pit on another frame. On the opposite side of the shaft is the fly-wheel, and to this wheel there is attached a break, which securely grips it until the engineman is at his post, which is at the side of the banksman. To release the break, the principle in use in the North of England has been adopted—the engineman, directly that he takes his stand in the position assigned to him, working by his own weight the lever which disengages the brake. To stop the fly-wheel and to apply the break he has therefore, only to remove his foot. To the lever, by which the break is applied to the fly-wheel, Mr. Tildesley has attached an iron bar, through which the draw chain runs, and so soon as the skip reaches the required height at the top of the shaft the action of the bar locks the fly-wheel in the grip of the brake, and keeps the skip securely suspended at that point. Owing to the use of the open grate the fire is understood to require renewal only once in about two or three hours. The whole of the apparatus presents a strong contrast to the noisy winding machinery generally adopted in South Staffordshire, and the absence of smoke, together with the apparent impossibility of colliers' lives being sacrificed by the negligence or the oversight of the engineman in working his engine too long whilst men are ascending, seem to us to give to the improvement the importance which, now the New Mines Act is about to be put into operation, should attract the notice of the colliery people of this district.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT MORLEY.

The facts that came out at the inquest, on Saturday, upon the 32 men and boys who were killed by the explosion at the Morley Main deep pit, under the circumstances sketched in the Journal last week, seem like a repetition of the narrative of the explosion at Talke-o'-the-Hill. Here, as there, we have the persistent use of tobacco, and the offence winked at by those who should have reported it; and here, as there, we have the possession by the colliers of keys and nails wherewith to open the lamps to get the requisite fire for the pipes. We wondered at the laxity of management that should have allowed such a condition of things in North Staffordshire, and felt surprised that such a calamity as that which eventually happened had not earlier occurred. What words could adequately express our astonishment that at this distance of time from that notable Staffordshire catastrophe such a condition of affairs should have subsisted in any colliery in Great Britain as that which we find detailed in the evidence of the under-deputy in the Morley Main Deep Pit.

RALPH BERRY is that under-deputy. He tells us that he had been three years in that office at this pit. During that time he had on frequent occasions, as well as on the morning of the explosion, smelt that smoking was going on even where the men were using safety-lamps. He does not say that he saw any one man smoking, but he seems to have known which collier was especially prone to the use of the pipe in the mine; for, in reply to the Coroner, BERRY, with a simplicity almost Arcadian, responded that when he last smelt the tobacco he said to himself, "GEORGE, you're at it again; I smell that you're smoking." When the Coroner enquired if he had reported it before, the reply of the witness was, "I never got told to report it, and I never told anybody. I was going to tell GEORGE." He confessed to the Government Inspector (Mr. WARDELL) that he was put there to watch and report upon all being safe. He had had the rules given to him; but there were none which related to him that he knew of. He was just this sort of deputy—he "looked after the boys, and such like!" Rule No. 30 of the regulations of the colliery is—"No person shall try the works or the goaves for fire-damp with a naked light; and no person shall smoke tobacco, or take a naked light, match, or candle where safety-lamps are ordered to be used." This rule was read at the inquest to the underviewer, who then, replying to the Coroner, said that if he had seen men smoking he should have reported them. When he smelt the tobacco smoke he knew that the rules were being violated. Mr. WARDELL asked him if he had read the 21st Rule of the colliery, which is as here—"The agent, underground viewer, and deputies shall have control over all persons employed, and the latter must obey their lawful commands. The deputies must report to the agent, or the underground viewer, any violation of rules or orders, so that steps may be taken to ensure discipline throughout the works." The witness said that he had not read this rule. When told by the Inspector that it was his duty to have reported the use of tobacco directly that he found that the regulation in that respect was being violated, the witness enquired, "Whom should I have told?"

The enquiry is still in the hands of the Coroner, and we have, therefore, no comments to make upon the character of the testimony to which we have here called attention. The facts are all that we have now to deal with; and we venture to assert that they will exercise a most depressing influence upon the best friends of the collier. It is clear that the miner in our fossil fuel seams is still as reckless as ever; that if he is to be preserved from his own destruction, and the destruction of those who work with him, he must be kept not only under the strictest surveillance, but every mechanical means must be adopted to prevent him from acts of wilfulness that should never be committed by a sane man. In the pockets of the dead and the dying there were pipes, tobacco, and matches, and the means for the clandestine opening of the lamps; whilst, as was last week shown, a match-box was firmly clutched in the hands of one corpse. Strict

surveillance might have prevented either pipes, tobacco, or matches being taken into the pit; and it should have prevented its use in the pit, even if it had been surreptitiously conveyed there; and lamps most protected as to the escape of flame and the means of fastening would have been a mechanical security against the obtaining of fire if matches should be kept out.

How distressing, however, that it should still be necessary to manage men with bit and bridle. So long as this is the case there must be calamities underground. The men have it altogether in their own power to prevent many of the horrible disasters with which the annals of coal mining in this country are so painfully blurred. We before appealed to the Unions to interpose. Quickly enough complaints against colliery officers reach "the executive" and the Government Inspector, but against the wilfully reckless miner we hear of no report by his fellow operative. The Unions must have regulations by which men are fined and ultimately excluded from all the assumed benefits of their organisations when they are proved to have been guilty of the offences committed by too many of the unhappy sufferers at Morley Main, by whose death more than 15 widows and 50 fatherless children are thrown upon the charity of the world. The facts that are transpiring in respect of the conduct of the unhappy deceased which it has been our painful duty to record will not, we trust, diminish the zeal that should be manifested in behalf of the bereaved. It is gratifying to find that their condition is leading to enquiries, and to that action in respect of the funds disposable as the balances of previous liberal subscriptions of a national character, which must ultimately yield the help that the poor people deserve.

AUSTRALIA, AND THE IRON TRADE.

On several recent occasions we have called attention to the demand which is springing up for our railway iron in the Australian colonies and New Zealand. This demand appears to be increasing rather than otherwise, since in September we shipped to the Australias 2557 tons of rails and accessories, as compared with 225 tons in September, 1871, and 1358 tons in September, 1870. If the comparison is extended to the first nine months of the last three years we find a marked and steady progress in the Australian demand for our railway material, the exports having been 17,134 tons to Sept. 30 this year, as compared with 11,607 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 7381 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. It is a singular fact that Australia has this year been a better customer for our railway iron than India, the exports to the two dependencies comparing as follows during the first three quarters of 1870, 1871, and 1872:

Direction of export.	1870.	1871.	1872.
British India	132,187	30,828	10,798
Australia	7,381	11,607	17,134

The relative positions of the two groups have thus completely changed since 1870, although possibly enough the more active prosecution of the Indian State lines in 1873 may again place India in the foremost rank. But it is not only as a customer for our railway iron that Australia claims our notice. The consumption of bar, angle, bolt, and rod iron in the Australian group of settlements thus increased to Sept. 30 this year to 15,615 tons, against 8664 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 10,086 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. Hoops, sheets, and plates were exported, again, to Australia in the first nine months of this year to the extent of 14,410 tons, as compared with 10,561 tons in the corresponding nine months of 1871, and 10,140 tons in the corresponding nine months of 1870. Cast, wrought, and manufactured iron went to the Australian group to Sept. 30 this year to the extent of 15,718 tons, as compared with 12,027 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 14,204 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. If we combine these various totals together, we shall find that our exports of tin to the Australian colonies have made a very solid advance this year:

EXPORTS OF BRITISH IRON TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Bar, angle, &c. Tons	10,986	8,664	15,615
Railway Iron	7,381	11,607	17,134
Hoops, sheets, &c.	10,140	10,611	14,410
Cast or wrought	14,204	12,927	16,718
Total	41,811	43,759	62,877

The augmentation in the exports this year will be seen to have been no less than 43*%* per cent., a result attributable to the general improvement observable in the finances of the various Australian Governments, to the progress of Australian colonization and wealth, to the utilisation of Australian meat, and to the discovery and working of more Australian coal and minerals. The solid advance which has been established this year is rendered all the more remarkable by the fact that it has occurred during a period of great dearness in the iron trade; but the real truth of the matter is that iron is such a primary necessary of life in young countries that it must be had, cost what it may. At any rate, this is the conclusion which we are naturally led to form from the course which events have taken in Australia and New Zealand during the last few months. At present Australian metallurgical industry does not appear to have acquired any very great importance. We hear from time to time of the resources of the Fitzroy iron mines; we have read recently of an intention to commence the manufacture of iron in the neighbourhood of Port Hacking, in another part of New South Wales; and it is nothing new to learn that New Zealand possesses valuable iron-sand in the province of Tararaki. But, as a whole, metallurgy is not a favourite industry with Australians or New Zealanders, and makes little or no progress. The fact is the Antipodes are in the first stage only of their industrial career—the pastoral and agricultural. A livelihood can readily be obtained from sheep farming or meat preserving, and manufacturing industry has attained at present no great development. Nevertheless, the Antipodean colonies may one day become independent of Great Britain as regards their iron supplies, although that day must be said at present to be remote.

HONDURAS.—We are requested to inform the holders of Honduras Stock that an engineer of standing and repute has been dispatched to Honduras by the Special Commissioner to act independently of the contractors exclusively in the interests of the bondholders. He will be speedily followed by other competent employees, to enable the Special Commissioner to push on the railway works vigorously directly his financial arrangements have been completed. The bondholders may thus for the future rely upon obtaining precise information of the state and condition of the railway works, and of the exact progress made.

ECONOMIC TREATMENT OF FLAX.—Amongst the English exhibits at the Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, just closed, two machines were forwarded by Dr. R. H. Collyer, of London, for the more economic treatment of flax, the chief feature of which is that it is adapted for use with hand labour only; and as it is not liable to get out of order, and requires but little power to run, the opinion was very generally expressed that it would come into very general use throughout the Russian empire. For competitors Dr. Collyer had the well-known firm of Lawson, of Leeds, as well as a Belgian and a Prussian house, yet his success has been most marked. He has just received intimation from his representative in Moscow that two gold

West Indies, Chili, and British India. The value of the railway iron exported in September was £1,093,655., as compared with £71,482. in September, 1871, and £77,348. in September, 1870; and in the nine months ending Sept. 30 this year £7,511,121., as compared with £6,111,781. in the corresponding period of 1871, and £7,057,730. in the corresponding period of 1870.

QUICKSILVER IN CALIFORNIA.

One of the most marked phenomena of the world is the co-ordination so universally exhibited in each age between the march of its scientific discoveries and the growth of its economic wants. This unfaltering appropriateness in the inventive instincts of our race is now so far an accepted fact that its recurrence not only excites no surprise, but is confidently counted upon by the general public, who on some new want arising await from the enterprise or ingenuity of their fellow-men the means of its removal. Nor is this confidence often misplaced. A deficiency in the supply of fuel had hardly made us feel the necessity of new sources of light and force, when air-gas is pressed upon us for the illumination of our houses, and we are shown how to harness the tides to the motive-power of our looms. Still, to this general law there has hitherto existed that one exception which is said to prove the rule, and science searched with an assiduity worthy of mediæval times, not, certainly, for the philosopher's stone, but for an extended supply of that mineral which is known to be as essential to the extraction of the precious metals as that *ignis fatuus* of alchemy was supposed to be to their production. Mercury, indeed, which was never abundant, has of late years become alarmingly scarce, maintaining its old rate of production, despite the vastly increased demand developed by the gold mines of Australasia, and the argentiferous deposits of the geological systems of America, both North and South.

As it became evident that such intermittent supplies as Hungary and Transylvania furnish could but inadequately supplement the yield of the mines of Almaden and Idria, fresh deposits of this valuable metal were the more anxiously looked for. From the fact that quicksilver being largely employed in the preparation of railway sleepers the enhancement of its value progressed with such rapid strides as to menace the stability of those branches of industry where its employment, at moderate rates, is an essential ingredient to prosperity. Any relief that might have been anticipated from the New Almaden Mines of Mexico was found to be forestalled by the demand which local mining interests naturally created on the spot. Meanwhile, so far from any prospect of relief being afforded by that law of co-ordination to which we have alluded, the path of discovery in this instance turned in a precisely converse direction, by opening new channels for the application of this mineral.

The discovery in California of cinnabar ore in quantities and of a quality to amply repay extraction affords, therefore, matter for congratulation, not only to certain branches of the manufacturing industry, but also to the general public. But though some ten years have elapsed since the presence in California of cinnabar has been geologically established, it is only quite recently that quicksilver mining there has assumed proportions adequate to affect, even prospectively, the markets of the world, partly because, as in Mexico, the local demand is great and increasing, large quantities being exported to China, in addition to those taken to supply the metallurgical requirements of the American continent. As, however, the mineral appears in California to follow the character of its geological developments elsewhere, and to lie in masses of dimensions so considerable as practically to present almost inexhaustible supplies, it may fairly be assumed that commercial enterprise will not permit such prolific sources of wealth to long remain dwarfed of their proper development; indeed, we hear that one of the richest quicksilver mines in the country, called the Phoenix Mine, and situated in Napa county, is about to be introduced on this market in the form of a joint-stock company, under experienced and highly respectable auspices. Of the value of the mineral deposits comprised in this mine no doubt appears to exist, as its actual proceeds are at present stated to yield profits at the rate of 40,000/- sterling per annum, and thus appear fully to warrant the opinion formed by Mr. Francis Fowler, M.Inst.C.E., and Mr. Joseph Eudey, the former of whom, in a most carefully digested report, made at the instance of the directors of the projected company before they gave their names to the undertaking, estimates the profit income derivable from the mine, when such additional appliances as a working capital of 40,000/- can surely shall be brought to bear, at £150,000/- sterling annually.

Considerable weight is attached, and we think with some reason, to the facility with which the ore of this mine can be reduced, and its proceeds realised; but 30 days intervening between bringing it to surface and selling the manufactured article for cash in the San Francisco market. It must be remembered that the quicksilver miner, unlike every other mineralurgist, reduces his ore at once into the manufactured article, and thus himself acquires that profit which in other departments of mining passes into the hands of the manufacturer.

According to the report of the mining engineers referred to above, the Phoenix Mine possesses all the appliances necessary to perfect the reduction and distillation of the ore, a powerful reducing furnace having recently been erected. The retorts of this furnace are by recent advices stated to be at the rate of 10 flasks per day, which, reckoning each flask at \$65, gives \$19,500, or 4029/- per month; from which 500/- having been deducted for expenses, leaves 3529/- per month, or £2,348/- per annum, an amount adequate to the division of 20 per cent. on the entire capital of the proposed company; this return is however, susceptible of very considerable extension by the erection of further furnaces.

One additional furnace is to be erected, it is stipulated by the vendors, within six months from the taking possession of the mine, and a further early addition to the reducing power of the works is contemplated by the directors. The quicksilver thus reduced is carried direct from the mine in sealed bottles ready for sale to the market at San Francisco (by a short transit of 73 miles, all but 16 of which are effected by steam), where it finds a ready market for cash.

The question naturally arises, why is so valuable a property brought to this market? as it may be said—even in San Francisco, 20 per cent. profits, with prospects of an unlimited increase, must command some attention—The answer given is as extraordinary as its reason is obvious, “Because no law of limited liability exists in the United States;” thence, it follows that this mine, which belongs to 19 or 20 shareholders, many of whom are people of small means, and only one of whom has any considerable stake in the property, can only be improved (in the hands of the present proprietor) at the expense of the single large holder, who, while improving the property at his sole cost for the common good, exposes his whole fortune to the risks of an unlimited partnership.

peat is known as equal to about 2 tons of coal to 3 tons of peat of good quality; and where condensed peat has been produced regularly, as in some parts of France, Switzerland, Austria, Bavaria, &c., it is eagerly competed for by railways and manufacturers. After some years of study and experiments I have lately succeeded in obtaining machinery which enables me to produce condensed peat in quantities at a low price, and I am about to enter into larger operations for this purpose. The subject is one of considerable importance, owing to the dearth and scarcity of fuel, and the more so since the production of coal will become every year more expensive, owing to the difficulty of working the lower slates to which miners will gradually have to descend. Should Colonel Wragge or other Indian authorities consider it desirable, I shall be most happy to show them my new machinery and the results obtained by me with it. I may add that the chemical qualities of peat for the manufacture of gas and other products are of a very high order, and they are being more and more explored; but the discussion of this subject is beyond the immediate question, and would lead me too far.”

STRIKE AT THE LAXEY MINES.—The strike at the Laxey Lead Mining Company's works in the Isle of Man has terminated, the men having resumed work on Wednesday morning. In June the miners and underground labourers demanded an increase of 4s. each, bringing the average weekly wages of the former to 23s., and of the latter to 19s. This the directors refused, and the men struck work. A meeting took place on Monday, at which the chairman of the company said the directors could not recognise a larger sum than 15s. per week being borne upon the books of the company as pay for labourers, but when the miners made more than 23s. they were to make the labourers' wages up to 19s. If the miner made under 23s. it was optional with him what he gave the labourer; miners and labourers on shaft to have 4s. and 3s. per day. At a meeting of the men on Monday night these terms were accepted, and arrangements were made between the men that the labourer should first receive his 15s. weekly, and then the miner his 19s.; all profits above these amounts to be equally divided until the miner reached 23s. and the labourer 19s.; and all profits above these latter amounts to be the miner's, in consideration of his risk that the average of 15s. and 19s. might not be reached. Mr. G. W. Dumbell, the Chairman of the company (Oct. 15) writes:—“I have much pleasure in stating that the ‘strike’ at the mine has ended; and the men are now at work, without any new terms since those offered in August last. I have received a letter from the Hon. Mr. Howard, agreeing that the term of our new lease shall be 30 years, instead of 21 years before proposed; and the new term not to commence Jan. 1 next, but Oct. 10, 1873, giving us the benefit of present terms up to that period; and that the dead rent shall be £100. per annum instead of 400/-.”

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Oct. 16.—The Warrant Market is still in a very sensitive state, with quotations exceedingly irregular. A decided decline has taken place, and prices are now at a more natural level, so we hope that orders for pig-iron and manufactured iron—which have been kept back by the inflated prices that have lately prevailed—will soon come in, and give us a steady and healthy market. The price fell on Thursday last to 121s. 6d., and on Friday as low as 105s. was accepted. On Monday business was done between 110s. and 100s., and yesterday, after fluctuations between 104s. and 107s., the closing price was 107s. To-day the market was firmer, with business done from 107s. 6d. to 110s. cash, closing buyers 110s., sellers 111s., but iron for forward delivery is still obtainable somewhat under the cash price. The nominal quotations for makers' iron will be found undeterred, but it is necessary to remember that at present they are not much to be depended on. It is satisfactory to be able to report that, notwithstanding the violent fluctuations that have taken place, all contracts have been duly met, and differences promptly settled.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
G. M. B., at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	117 6 to 120	102 6 to 105
Gartsherrie, ditto	120 0	103 0
Coltness, ditto	140 0	110 0
Summerlee, ditto	120 0	110 0
Carnbroe, ditto	127 6	110 0
Monkland, ditto	117 6	105 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas	140 0	110 0
Calder, ditto	130 0	110 0
Glenargue, at Ardrossan	130 0	110 0
Eglinton, ditto	115 0	100 0
Dalmellington, ditto	125 0	110 0
Caron, at Grangemouth, selected	120 0	—
Shotts, at Leith	140 0	110 0
Kinnel, at Boness	ditto	—
Bar iron	£14 0 0	—
Nail rods	14 0 0	—
SHIPMENTS.		
Week ending Oct. 14, 1871	Tons 17,963	
Week ending Oct. 12, 1872	12,251	
Decesase	5,717	
Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871	67,510	

The fall in Pig-Iron is inciting buyers of Malleable to hold off, in the hope of a further reduction in bars, and the trade is consequently depressed and rather lifeless. One large establishment did not open their gates at all last week, and the mills generally are only partially engaged. New orders are expected to be given out if the pig market would only get settled. Prices nominal. Engineering firms are well employed, but founders would like to book new work.

Coals have been reduced to-day by the trade generally from 3s. to 5s. a ton, which has given some satisfaction to consumers, but a considerably further decline will have to follow before a beneficial demand springs up to take the place of the present negation of business. As it is, trucks are reported standing in byes and sidings in rows of hundreds waiting on purchasers; and in some instances coal-masters are obliged to let their men go idle for occasional days, for want of empty trucks to take their coal away. Altogether a change seems to have come over the trade, and the “rig” seems to be near its latter end. During the week the shipments from the Scotch ports amounted to 55,644 tons, against 20,804 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Dross continues exceptionally high, but it must follow the decline in coal. Strikes continue, notwithstanding the high rate of wages paid the colliers—as high in some instances as 13s. per day—a sum which subjects their salaries to assessment for income tax! The masters, however, only promise a reduction, and some are even acting upon it.

A pit belonging to the Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie, near Kilsyth, has been on fire since Thursday last, and there are fears that the conflagration will spread to adjoining mines. The risk of explosion is also considerable, but preventive measures are being adopted which, it is hoped, will extinguish the fire. A large number of men and boys are meanwhile idle.

PEAT FUEL.—Under the superintendence of Mr. McFarlane, inspector, an experiment of a novel nature has been tried with one of the North British Railway engines on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section, in order to economise the use of coal for fuel. The tender of a passenger engine was loaded with 15 cwt. of peat and the same quantity of coal. The result of the trial seems to have been highly satisfactory, the journeys to and from Glasgow being accomplished in the specified time. Several drivers are of opinion that peat can be made serviceable in the keeping up of steam, but that coal must be used for the purpose of raising steam hurriedly. We understand that a further trial will be made. A number of men are employed in carting peats in the moss near Lenzie Junction, about six miles from Glasgow.

The workmen employed at Chapelhall Ironworks, belonging to the Monkland Iron and Coal Company, have struck work, the chief object of the strike being to resist the exaction of an additional penny as doctor's fees. The Roman Catholic workmen, in addition to this, protest against having deductions made from their wages to pay a Protestant schoolmaster. The furnaces have been out of blast since Saturday, and there is no prospect of resuming.

The Cleland and Omoa Iron and Coal Company first general meeting was held here this week. A statement of the position of affairs was given in a report, and a shareholder hoped that misconception would be completely dissipated by the proceedings of that day. The Chairman had no doubt about that day, in place of the shares being at 40s. discount they will be at 40s. premium.—The mining engineer estimated the quantity of coal in Wyndedge field at 798,840 tons, and in the Cleland estate at 1,669,800 tons. In addition, it is estimated that there are in Wyndedge lands about 60,000 tons of Bellside ironstone. In Cleland estate there is still unworked about 180,000 tons of Roughband ironstone. The Kiltongue and Drumgray coals have not been as yet sufficiently explored to be reported upon. The half-yearly dividend, at the rate of the guaranteed 10 per cent., will be paid in January (says the report), and the directors anticipate that in doing so they will not require to trench upon the guarantee fund.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.—The following is a statement of the numbers and tonnage of the vessels launched during the month and three months, compared with similar periods in the four preceding years:—

	Month.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1872	11	17,000	143	160,500	
1871	12	12,000	131	132,500	
1870	15	16,000	149	137,000	
1869	14	12,500	159	141,000	
1868	23	16,000	155	120,000	

THE SHOTTS MINERAL FIELDS, NEAR EDINBURGH.—About five years ago the Shotts Iron Company commenced to work coal mines in Loanhead, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, but since that time they have acquired leaseholds which give them a right to work the minerals over an area of from 3000 to 6000 acres. Some time since the formation of a line of railway was commenced between Edinburgh and the seat of the company's mineral fields. When this important undertaking is completed there is no doubt but the line will prove of the utmost benefit alike to the company and to the inhabitants of the district, as the district is at once rich in mineral resources, and is possessed of great agricultural advantages. It is computed that in the Loanhead, Dryden, and Penicuik lands alone the Shotts Company has over 40,000,000 tons of coal to put out. This coal has only been worked to a very limited extent as yet, and it is believed that there are still vast resources to be developed. The minerals which have already been found are of excellent quality, and the Shotts Company—now that it is based on the Limited Liability Principle—is looking forward to this as their main source of

supply in future. The ironstone, mixed with the richer blackband of the Monklands, produces the soft malleable iron for which the Shotts Company have acquired considerable celebrity.

CIVIL ENGINEERING APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Mr. Sandeman, engineer to the Greenock Harbour Trustees, has been appointed engineer to the Weaver Navigation Trust. The office is a very important one, the duties of the Trust embracing not only the maintenance of the present river works, but the widening and deepening of the river bed of the Weaver, on which there is a large traffic in salt, &c., to Liverpool. The emoluments of the office amount to about £800. per annum.

This being settling-day, attention has been somewhat directed to arranging the account. Mining shares have been a good deal dealt in during the week. Monkland Iron and Coal a shade better; Merry and Cunningham, and Shotts, easier; Marbella Iron Ore have advanced from 5½ to 8½; Ennals keep up; and Tharsis in request, at 4½; Cardrons 2s. 6d. better.

Yesterday evening a fatal accident occurred at Greenfield Colliery, near Hamilton, by which three miners lost their lives. They had just got within a few yards of the surface it is alleged the rope broke, and the cage with the three men fell to a depth of 120 fms., and were dashed to pieces. The authorities are investigating into the cause of the occurrence.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 17.—We are now rapidly approaching the time of year when we may expect a development of new railway schemes. There is no longer room in Cornwall for a project of the magnitude of that which Sir Morton Peto is engaged in carrying out; but there are several districts at present very imperfectly served, or not served at all, in which, in these days of light and cheap lines, the railway system is likely ere long to be extended; and, in the first place, it may be regarded as being as much a matter of certainty as any human designs can be that next year will see the commencement, if not the completion, of the long-talked-of railway to St. Ives. Previously obtained powers, which there was no longer any prospect of exercising, will have expired, and there will remain no obstacle in the way that cannot with the greatest ease be overcome by Mr. T. S. Bolitho and Mr. Magniac, M.P., who have taken the matter in hand.

It is again suggested that the West Cornwall Railway should be extended to the St. Just district. No doubt can exist both as to the feasibility and desirability of this being done, but it may be questioned whether it is among the good things which lie in the immediate future. There would be no very great outlay for land, nor, bearing in mind that the line would chiefly rely upon mineral and mine traffic generally, need there be any exceptional outlay incurred upon the works. Two or three years ago it was proposed to form a harbour at St. Just, but that idea never advanced beyond the region of paper. Whether this proposal is likely to be resurrected or not we are unaware; but in any case something in the shape of a railway, were it merely a light line, is rapidly becoming a necessity for this important locality. Economy in conveyance is a matter of the first importance in the economical working of our mines.

The proposal to construct a line to Helston is again being revived, but this time in a less ambitious and more feasible shape. There is no town in Cornwall of the size and importance of Helston so seriously isolated from the general railway system, and, considering its position as the capital of an important district, not many in the kingdom. When first mooted it was intended that Helston should be reached by a line through the granite quarries, and, no doubt, if the bulk of the granite were forwarded by railway this plan would be the best; but since it is for the most part shipped, and its carriage by rail from the quarries to Penryn—unless there was a siding to each of the 80 or 90 quarries worked—would involve double instead of single loading, its utility to the granite trade was more than questionable. The present proposals are less ambitious and more practical, and it has been suggested that, taking everything into account, the most cheaply constructed and convenient line of railway to Helston could be made from Ponsmooth, ascending along the course of the rivulet to Rame, which would give a gradual incline of no very considerable curve or gradient. Crossing the low ridge of scarcely a quarter of a mile wide, the valley of the Cobey river would be entered at Viscar, from which an almost straight course could be taken to any part of Helston. This route would involve no expensive cuttings or viaducts, and a cheap 2½ ft. gauge might be constructed for about 1500/- per mile, or 17.00/- for the whole, which might be worked so as to leave a very satisfactory profit. Little traffic could be looked for from any intermediate station; in this respect every route that could be shown would be alike; but the land would be of the most inexpensive description along the Ponsmooth route, and it is very probable that the influence of a railway would cause much of the granite croft land to be converted into pasture, for which it is eminently adapted.

But the most important change impending in the railway system of the West is the rapidly approaching conversion of the broad into the narrow gauge; this has now become a question of a very few years, and it has been hinted, in what are considered to be well qualified quarters of information, that the Great Western is not unlikely to apply for a Bill to amalgamate all the broad-gauge lines, and carry out the work with as little delay as possible. It is at least clear that the idea has been officially discussed, and that the beginning of the end of Brunel's magnificent (as it has turned out) commercial failure is near at hand. Not, of course, that the broad gauge has been a failure in comfort or safety, but that it has had to succumb to its more vigorous and less pretentious rival. Whenever the change does come Cornish interests must benefit.

Nobody seems quite to understand the drop in the tin standard, which is as puzzling to the producers in Cornwall as matters of mining in general are to outsiders, judging from the ludicrous blunders they occasionally make, and from which leading organs of public opinion are by no means exempt. At Dolcoath

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such a district, and it is suggested as the place where a combined meeting of representatives from masters and men should be held.

Sir Edward Watkin and Mr. Price, M.P., Chairman of the Midland Railway Company, have been at Runcorn, inspecting the works of the Bridgewater Canal, with the view of improving and extending them, so as to enable a much larger amount of business to be done by the New Bridgewater Canal Company. There appears no reason to doubt that some efficient mode of steam propulsion may be introduced, instead of the old-fashioned way of carrying on the traffic. The Bridgewater Trust, it is stated, carries at present as much as 1000 tons per day by lighter between Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks, a traffic that did not exist a few years ago, and is rapidly increasing.

The first indication of the line of action that will be taken by the men in the impending lock-out in South Wales was given at a meeting held at Ince, near Wigan, on Saturday evening. The principal speakers were Mr. Kane, the general secretary to the National Amalgamated Association of Ironworkers, and Mr. Wm. Pickard, one of the English representatives appointed by the Amalgamated Association of Miners, to meet the South Wales masters. They both suggested that in the struggle the ironworkers and colliers should make common cause against the employers. Mr. Pickard said the action of the masters threatened the very existence of Unionism in South Wales. He had been told that the ironworkers there worked at a serious percentage below their English and Scotch brethren, and the English ironworkers, as well as the colliers, must be prepared to deal with the matter, and to support to the utmost the men the masters were trying to crush. 70,000 miners were now banded together, and if ever they were in a position to deal with a master of this kind it was now. They would use every effort to come to an amicable arrangement, but they must be prepared for the worst.—Mr. Kane said that he had seen certain reasons assigned on behalf of the masters in justification of the proposed lock-out, and the main one was that the conduct of the men had been of a most arbitrary, most insolent, most offensive, and most prohibitory character. He was satisfied that Mr. Pickard could say of the colliers, as he could of the ironworkers, that if there had been any mistake on their part it was that they had been too patient, too passive, and too easily lulled. He held it to be a most pernicious thing that Welsh masters, who were getting the same price for their work as those in the North of England, should pay wages below the English rates. If it was the intention of the masters to persist in the lock-out unless the men withdrew from their Unions, and so forfeited their personal freedom, then, if it cost the Unions 10,000/-, they must withdraw the men from the district, and send some of them, if necessary, to the United States or Canada until the masters said they had had enough. It came to this—either the Welshmen must go up or the Englishmen must go down; and the ironworkers of Wales, with the colliers, formed such a mass of the population that if they were banded together they need not be afraid of any lock-out, assisted as they would be by the strong combinations in England.—Resolutions were passed in favour of arbitration and short time, and deprecating Sunday labour.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 17.—There is still considerable flatness in the Iron Market of South Staffordshire, the orders placed this week having been of unimportant extent. Some of the makers are, in consequence, under the necessity of putting their mills and forges to partial operation, in preference to the only other alternative of announcing a reduction in their quotations. Some surprise is expressed on the part of buyers at the firmness in price maintained at the quarterly meetings last week in the face of a restricted demand, and the further stringency in the money market. Orders are, indeed, still being withheld in the belief that prices must soon come down, but should the example set by some houses in restricting the yield be largely followed a reduction of any moment is, for the present at least, improbable. Earl Dudley's price for bars remain at 14/- 12s. 6d., and those of Messrs. Barrows and other leading firms 14/- per ton. The second-class houses are, however, offering bars of good merchantable quality at 12/- 10s. per ton, and parcels have changed hands as low as 12/- per ton. Hoops are 13/-, and sheets (singles) 16/- 10s. to 17/- per ton. The demand for sheets continues larger than for other descriptions of finished iron. Those adapted for galvanising for roofing purposes are fully 3/- per ton lower than the corresponding period of last quarter, but at this reduced standard they are firm.

Orders for South Staffordshire pigs are being placed for the current quarter at 15s. to 20s. per ton below the rates ruling three months ago. Cinder pig of Parkfield, Windmill End, and Tipton make are 15s. lower, but the top Staffordshire brands, in sympathy with the reduction in Lilleshall pigs (Earl Granville's), are down fully 20s. per ton. In the neighbourhood of Bilston a blast-furnace is about to be blown out, the proprietor declining to increase his stock in the face of a falling market. It is said (but the case is quite exceptional) that the maker referred to has an accumulated stock of 3000 tons.

The South Staffordshire coal field drainage scheme is making satisfactory progress. This week the preliminary steps have been taken towards obtaining the necessary parliamentary powers. The fund subscribed towards defraying the preliminary expenses exceeds 1500/-.

The Sandwell Park trial sinking continues to make satisfactory progress. Mr. Henry Johnson, the engineer, has favoured us with a photograph of a fossil recently found, which is a unique specimen, and which bears unmistakable proof of belonging to the carboniferous era.

At the Swan Farm Colliery, near West Bromwich, which has been water-logged for many years, Mr. T. Parton has succeeded in effecting a thorough system of drainage, and this week the development of the long abandoned thin coal measures has been commenced.

Iron foundry produce in South Staffordshire is 1/- per ton lower, At the Highfields works (Bilston) the general demand is slack, but some tolerably large orders are in course of execution for patent chilled pinions, chilled rolls, and wheels adapted for mill and forge purposes. A leading firm in West Bromwich write: "We are tolerably well off for orders, but, speaking generally, the trade is flat. We are, however, sanguine that this is only temporary, and that now prices are eased a little all round there will soon be a brisk demand. Good orders are being held over for a reduction, and they must ere long be placed. The last quarter in the year is invariably a quiet season, and if the manufacturers can only pull through it they may rely upon a good trade next spring. For miscellaneous hardware in the Black Country the demand is quiet as a rule, the exceptions being iron tubes, chandlers, and gas fittings."

In North Staffordshire very few transactions are taking place in finished iron, plates, bars, and hoops, being only in moderate request. Rails are 6s. cheaper. Large supplies of iron ore are being sent from this district into the south part of the country.

The threatened demand of the North and South Staffordshire colliers for a wage advance of 15 per cent. seems to hang fire, owing no doubt to the determination of the executive of the Amalgamated Association of Miners to reserve all the available strength of the Union for the support of the men in the coming struggle in South Wales.

Several large mineral estates in the South Staffordshire coal field will shortly be offered for sale by public auction.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 17.—The ironworks in Derbyshire continue to be very well employed, there being not only a good demand for pig but also for manufactured iron; there are large orders in hand for pipes, girders, plates, and light rails. The Coal Trade is by no means so active as it has been, still it is sufficiently buoyant to maintain late prices. The demand for London is by no means equal to what it has been, and prices, it is evident, must go down. At Unstone and Dronfield the business doing is good, and the out-put will shortly be very largely increased by the new pits now being opened out.

As regards Yorkshire, the great event of the week has been the explosion of the Morley Colliery, by which 34 lives were lost; the evidence at the inquest on the part of the men showed an utter disregard of all the rules provided for their safety. The manager also, it is thought, evidently neglected the ordinary rules for ensuring the safety of the persons working in the colliery. Anything more reckless with regard to mining management has not been so conspicuously shown for many years past in the Yorkshire coal field.

The Carlgate Iron Company, of Sheffield, have been the successful contractors for the ropes of wire required in the construction of the Albert-bridge, from Bramall-lea to Battersea. The ropes will weigh from 120 to 150 tons. Each will be 80 ft. long, and composed of 930 strands.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday a large and influential meeting of the above body was held at the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley, for the purpose of considering the present state of the trade. Mr. Bartholemew occupied the chair. It was stated that there was still a very brisk demand for steam coal; and it was agreed that the existing prices should remain in force. It was also stated that the prospects of the house coal trade were in every way most encouraging, and that there was no likelihood of there being any fall in prices. We may say that the Norwegian Timber Company, in which many of the members of the South Yorkshire Coalowners' Association are interested, is now making very satisfactory progress, several cargoes having arrived at Hull from Norway.

THE COLLERY ON FIRE NEAR BARNESLEY.—The colliery has been entirely sealed up, and the Capula shaft has been filled with stuff to an extent of 30 yards from the bottom. After both pits had been closed it was feared that an explosion would take place; such, however, was not the case, and the simple question is as to the best means of extinguishing the fire of the solid coal. Various suggestions have been made, but it is evident that a very long time must elapse before the colliery can be got into working condition. It may be said that there are two shafts to the pit, one being 11 ft. and the other 13 ft. On Wednesday morning both shafts were sealed up, the capula having been filled with dress to an extent of 30 yards from the bottom; the drawing-shaft was also shut up, and inside of it was inserted a pipe by which the temperature below could be ascertained. As the fire is believed to be raging on with great violence at the bottom, every precaution has been taken to prevent any accident. In the drawing-shaft, which has been firmly sealed up, a pipe has been inserted for the purpose of indicating the heat. Nearly all the workmen have left the place, seeing that many months must elapse ere their services will be required again. During the whole of Thursday the workmen and their families were busily engaged in moving from the district, believing that for the next year no colliers would be required at Darfield Main. It may be

said that the colliery was one of the most complete in the South Yorkshire coal field, and was lighted at the bottom by the patent of Messrs. Hunt and Co. The output was equal to 4000 tons per week, and the loss to the proprietors must be very serious indeed. At Lund Hill, in 1859, where the workings were not one-fourth as extensive as at Darfield, the putting out of the fire cost 26,000/- At the adjoining colliery, at Wombwell Main, more than a year elapsed before the fire was extinguished at that place. We believe we are within the mark when we state that the loss at Darfield Main, under the most favourable circumstances, cannot be less than 50,000/-

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 17.—It is not much to be wondered at that the Iron Trade in this district is inactive, as far as new business is concerned, and likely to continue so for a week or two at least. It is not improbable that were there no disturbing influences at work business would be by no means brisk just now, unless manufacturers made some considerable concessions in the matter of prices to buyers. But it is quite uncertain what will be the issue of the complications between the ironmasters and their men at the end of the month, and therefore, it cannot be expected that manufacturers can enter into transactions freely. As to whether the ironmasters had or have now any serious intention of closing their works, of course there has been a good deal of difference of opinion, but it is hardly likely that they had such intention if the men evinced an inclination to resume work on reasonable terms. Advances have been granted from time to time in the last 12 months, reaching, in the maximum, 40 per cent. in the wages scale, and when the men put forward a claim for another rise of 20 per cent. employers very naturally began to think it was time they took a decisive course of action; the result was the notices given to all the hands at the beginning of the month. This was the beginning of the turn in the state of things which was inevitable, and it undoubtedly rests with the men whether the threatened lock-out is to take place or not. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that there are indications that the men are turning from their agitating ways, and that operations at the various establishments are not likely to be disturbed at the end of the month. The men employed at the extensive works of the Blaina and Nant-y-Glo Company have already withdrawn their notices for a rise in wages, and strong hopes are entertained that a like course will be followed in other parts of the district, and that all further agitation on the wages question will cease. There is no doubt that the ironmasters are prepared to deal as liberally as possible with their men so long as prices are kept up; but with the present downward tendency in the market it is impossible to foresee what steps will have to be taken before the end of the year, if the masters are to ensure a moderate profit on their manufacture.

However, apart from the complications alluded to above, the prospects of the trade are not discouraging. Although there is comparatively little doing just now, there is no doubt that buyers have some important orders to give out as soon as an arrangement can be come to as what quotations shall prevail. An appreciable reduction may be made, and prices still kept above the average of several years past, but, of course, the cost of labour and raw materials must not be lost sight of in fixing the values of finished iron. There has been some improvement in the American trade of late, large clearances having been effected during the week to New Orleans, New York, and Liverpool. Pig-iron is falling in value. There is no improvement in the tin-plate trade. The demand continues limited, and prices are less firm. There is no official alteration made in the list, but makers find it extremely difficult to maintain late quotations.

The uncertain state of things as between employers and employed has its effect on the Steam Coal Trade also. Buyers hardly know how to act in the presence of so many difficulties, some being of the opinion that a prolonged strike may send prices still higher, while others think it will be impossible to maintain the prevailing quotations much longer. The attitude of the colliers is by no means favourable, and the mode in which they work at the majority of the collieries shows that as long as they possibly can they will restrict the output, so as to maintain the present artificial quotations. On the other hand, it is well known that the great capitalists who have invested their money in the coal properties of the district would prefer to have a fair price for their coal, and a price that would be likely to be permanent, rather than the market should be in its present fitful state. A very important meeting of the masters has been held, in order to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the difficulties which now upset the trade, and more especially in reference to the wages question. The determination was arrived at to adhere to the arbitration agreement, and that there was no desire on their part to deviate in any way from it. A report gained currency that the colliery proprietors had come to the decision not to reduce wages, even if the ironmasters insisted upon a reduction next month; but this is incorrect, for it is evident that if the steam coal owners are to advance with the ironworks they will also have to fall with them. It may be that so long as profitable prices are maintained they will not think it necessary to carry out a reduction. At the same time, the probability is that the decline in iron will affect the coal market as well. Probably, by the beginning of next week something will be known as to what the colliers intend doing.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 17.—The Coal Trade continues much as last reported; business is very quiet, and prices are weaker, although no large reduction has yet been made in the rates. There is, however, no doubt whatever that the top of the tide has been reached, and prices of coal and coke must continue to fall, although the fall may be slow. The high wages now regularly made by miners has the effect of attracting large numbers from other employments, and men are now much more plentiful than they were some time ago. Of course, at the end of the present year a great change will take place; the working hours of the pits will then be reduced from 11 to 10 per day, which it is assumed will reduce the output very considerably, and no doubt this will be the case to some extent; but if the number of men necessary comes to hand (and the present high rates for getting coals are pretty certain to have this effect) there is little doubt that the quantity will be speedily raised again, and there is no reason whatever to doubt that the supply will be gradually brought up to the demand. Improved means of conveying coals underground, the use of coal-cutting machines instead of hand-labour, and various other contrivances which are certain to be brought into play by the present high value of coal, will all lead to this result. Increased attention is now given to coal-cutting by machinery, and machines have lately been introduced at the Ellmore Colliery, Hetton, at the North Hetton Colliery, and shortly they will also be introduced at other places. Should the new invention lately introduced prove successful, which appears to be pretty certain—that is, the air gas-light—a great reduction in the consumption of gas coal must result; and as the quantity now consumed is enormous this must have a sensible effect on the coal trade.

PRESNTATION TO A VIEWER.—At a meeting convened for the purpose, Mr. Wm. Smith, in an appropriate speech, presented Mr. Rutter, viewer, with a beautiful tea and coffee service, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the owners and workmen of North Felling Colliery, to Mr. Thos. Rutter, as a mark of respect and esteem for his great practical skill and ability in successfully holding into the old workings of the Betty Pit, and on his leaving the above colliery for a more lucrative situation." Oct. 12, 1872.—Mr. Wm. Dawson, a workman, in a neat and effective speech, next presented Mrs. Rutter with a beautiful ring, bearing the words "North Felling."

NOVA SCOTIA COAL TRADE.—Now that the coal fields of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia are becoming more extensively developed by English capital a work in one small volume, by Mr. RICHARD BROWN, F.G.S., formerly the manager of the Sydney Mines of the General Mining Company, has been opportunely published by Sampson Low and Co. It gives a very full history of the coal formation of Cape Breton, likely to prove of great value to those who have made or are contemplating investments in the collieries of that island. The reduction of the United States import duty, now carried by Congress, from \$1.75 to \$0.75 per ton will doubtless give a great impetus to this trade, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railway if carried out will cause large demand for the coals of the island, as it is contemplated to make Louisbourg its Atlantic terminus.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA—THE MINING BUREAU.—The intended departure from Sacramento of Mr. J. BERTON, Vice-Consul of France in California, and President of the Mining Bureau of the Pacific Coast, has, unfortunately, been delayed through his having met with an accident by falling down a shaft 15 ft. deep; he has not, however, abandoned his intention of visiting London for business purposes. He states that he is receiving daily applications to examine properties for the London market, and it is mentioned that so much importance is attached to his coming to this country that the local railway companies have granted him free passes, available for six months for himself and family between Sacramento and New York, and he will shortly be in a position to announce his departure. He declines further examinations test "he should have to stay there indefinitely, and perhaps fall in some other shaft," and has decided to start as soon as possible for England.

INVESTMENT REVIEW.—Amongst the information contained in Thursday's number of this "Record of Commercial and Financial Progress," published by Mr. J. R. PIKE, will be found some useful remarks on Gold Run, Emma, Menziesberg, and other mines; the North of Europe Wood Pulp Company; selected share-lists, and other particulars of interest to investors.

BAMPFYLDE.—The value of this property is well known. The yield of iron ore from five distinct lodes is unlimited. The copper mine is producing the richest grey ore ever raised in England. The company has just sold about 53 tons of their usual quality copper ore, realising high price, and they have already on the floors and at the wharf for shipment about 35 tons of this rich ore. Besides, a new discovery has just been made of yellow and horse-flesh copper ore up to the surface, and is lasting; it is represented by the agents as likely to prove the greatest discovery ever made in Devonshire. We most heartily congratulate the shareholders upon the great success of their most eligible property. We believe it to be one of the greatest prizes of the year.

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HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of most approved construction, from 8 to 60 in. cylinder, for WINDING AND GENERAL PURPOSES. TWO DOUBLE-FLUED BOILERS, of SNEDSHILL PLATES, FOR SALE, to be tested to 120 lbs. TWO SINGLE-FLUED STEEL BOILERS, and others, to be tested to 100 lbs., if required.

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ONE ditto, 4 ditto, 8½ ditto.

ONE 14-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

ONE 10 ditto ditto ditto, Hornsby and Co.

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TWO STEAM WINCHES, 5½ in. cylinder.

150 tons CONTRACTORS' FLANGE RAILS, 35 to 42 lbs. per yard.

100 tons ditto ditto ditto, 45 lbs. per yard.

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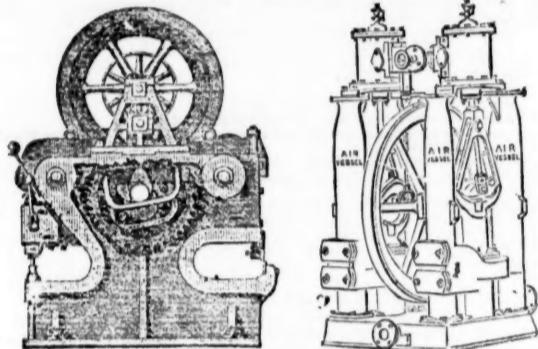
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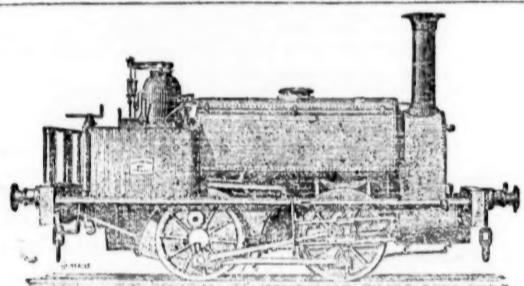
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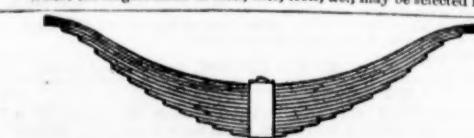


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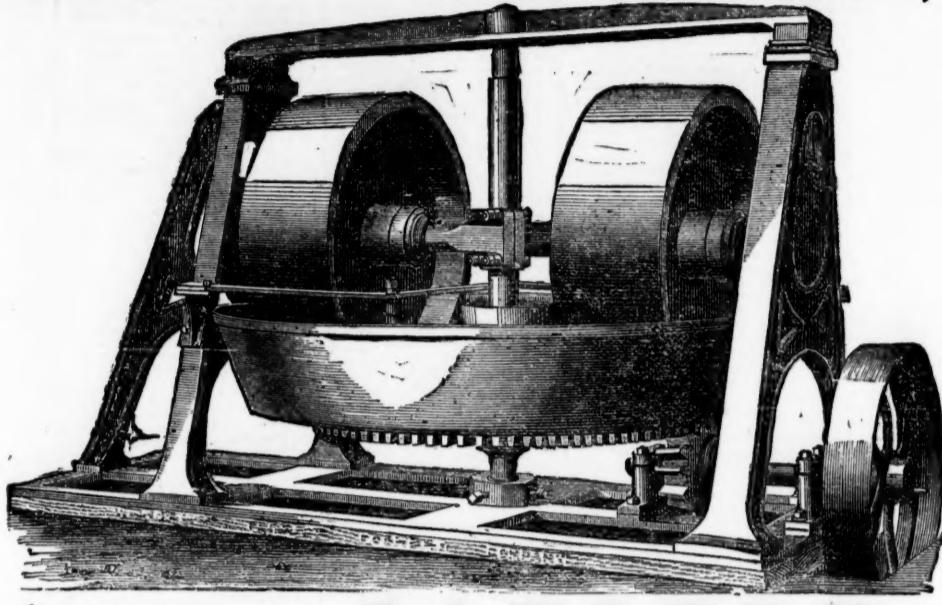
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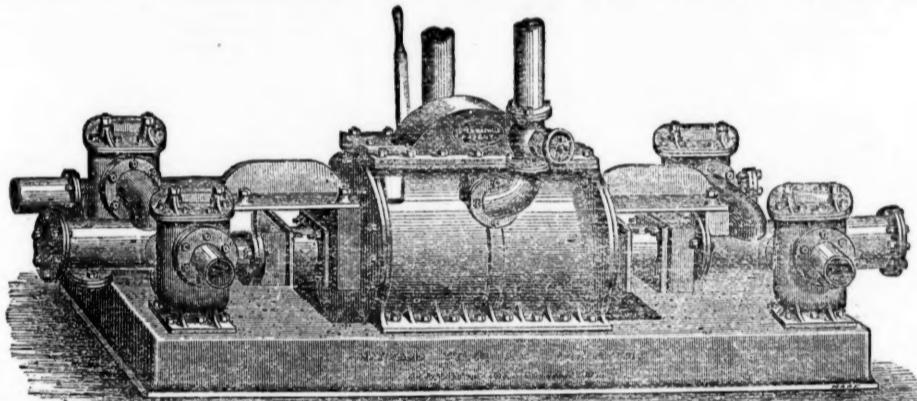
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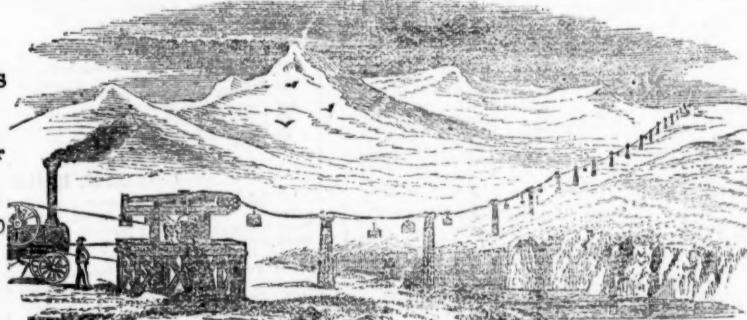
TESTIMONIAL.

HAYDOCK, ASHTON EDGE GREEN, AND PARK COLLIERS, near ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE, October 18th, 1871.
GENTLEMEN.—We have one of your "UNIVERSAL" STEAM PUMPS continuously at work during the last ten months, and it does its work very well. It is suspended in a new shaft 50 yards deep, the steam to supply it being generated on the surface of the ground. Yours truly,
(Signed) RICHARD EVANS AND CO.

Full particulars, post free, on application to—

**HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,
84 AND 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

WIRE TRAMWAYS
COST
(exclusive of power
and rolling-stock)
From £250 to £900
per mile,



For quantities
ranging from
10,000 to 100,000
tons per annum

And are at present successfully employed in lengths from a quarter of a mile to fourteen miles in transport of coal, ironstone, fire-clay, coke, general mining produce, beetroot, sugar-cane, &c. They are working in most difficult and mountainous districts, where any other means of transport is impossible, as well as through ordinary country.

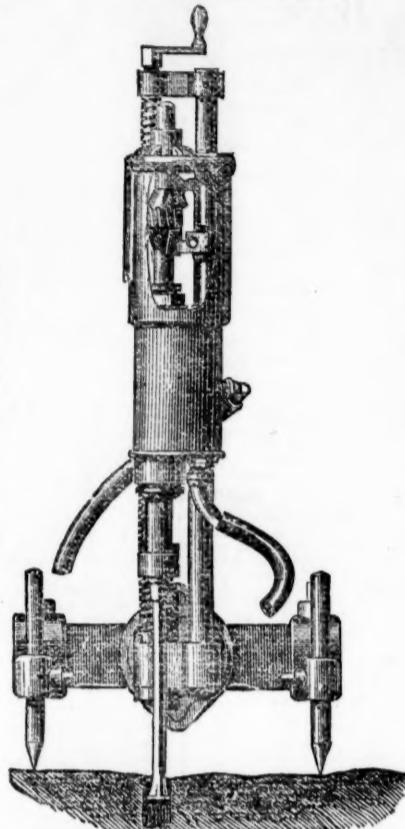
ABOUT SEVENTY LINES HAVE ALREADY BEEN CONSTRUCTED.

THE WIRE TRAMWAY COMPANY

(LIMITED)
Are PREPARED to SURVEY and ESTIMATE for LINES and EXECUTE CONTRACTS at HOME and ABROAD. They have engineers employed in constructing these lines in England, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, United States, Peru, Chili, River Plate, India, Bolivia, West Indies, and Egypt. The system has been adopted by the English and Anglo-Indian Governments, the Spanish and Prussian Governments, and for many of the first mines and ironworks at home and abroad.

WIRE TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited), 21, Gresham-street, E.C.

MCKEAN'S ROCK DRILL,
FOR MINES, TUNNELS, QUARRIES, AND SUBMARINE WORK,
500 TO 1000 STROKES PER MINUTE
(counted by mechanism).
PENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE.
MACHINES WARRANTED.



For full description, &c., see "ENGINEERING," of July 26, 1872,
and "MINING JOURNAL," of July 27, 1872.

These machines are manufactured for McLean and Co. by
MESSRS. P. AND W. MACLELLAN, "CLUTHA IRONWORKS,"
GLASGOW;
MESSRS. VARRALL, ELWELL AND MIDDLETON, PARIS;
AND E. REMINGTON AND SONS, NEW YORK.

SMALL PORTABLE BOILERS, or AIR COMPRESSORS, furnished, if required; the latter with GIFFARD'S FRICTIONLESS VALVE PISTON.

MCKEAN AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
42, BOROUGH ROAD, S.E., LONDON,
AND 5, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
Circulars sent free.

N.B.—MCKEAN and Co. are sole agents for M. GIFFARD'S FRICTIONLESS VALVE PISTON, for Pumps, Air Compressors, &c., giving a larger percentage of yield than any other system.

Letters Patent for New Inventions.
—HASELTINE, LAKE, and CO., obtain Home, Foreign, and Colonial Patents on favourable terms. Instruction and charges on application.

No. 8, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, LONDON; 23, CHANGE ALLEY, SHEFFIELD; 79, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH; and 247, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impervious to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of—

I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS,
TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE
MANUFACTURERS,
LONG LANE, SOUTHWAKE, LONDON.
Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for
MILL BANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES



SPECIAL PAMPHLET ON NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Read Debility, its Cause and Cure on the Special Treatment of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Dimness of Sight, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with cases. Gives rules for cure by the New Medicines. Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of country patients, on receiving a description of their case, send a letter of advice GRATIS. Pamphlet free by post in an envelope on receipt of two stamps.—Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

Just published, post free for two stamps,
WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY,
Showing the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, WANT OF ENERGY, PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH AND VIGOUR IN A FEW DAYS.
The most important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE
is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which
EVERYONE IS ENABLED TO CURE HIMSELF
perfectly, and at the least possible cost.
Sent free on receipt of two stamps by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent, Russell-square, London, W.C.

One of MCKEAN'S ROCK DRILLS may be seen working in Aberdeen granite from One to Four o'clock daily at 42, Borough-road, S.E., London.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0 ...	—	10 16 8 ...	0 5 0 ...	Jan. 1872		
20000 Blaen Caeran, s-l, Cardigan*	1 0 0 ...	1% 1% 1% 6	0 3 0 ...	0 1 0 ...	April 1872		
18000 Boscastle Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0 ...	6	0 5 6 ...	0 2 0 ...	Oct. 1871		
200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just*	91 5 0 ...	155	140 160	619 15 5 0 0 ...	Aug. 1872		
500 Bronfloyd, s-l, Cardigan†	100 0 0 ...	80	75 80	110 0 0 2 0 0 ...	June 1872		
4000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0 ...	—	1 17 6	0 10 0 ...	June 1872		
855 Cargill, s-l, Newlyn*	18 15 7 ...	5% 5% 5% 5%	2 10 0 ...	2 10 0 ...	Oct. 1872		
6100 Cashwell, t, Cumberland*	2 10 0 ...	—	1 4 0 ...	0 4 0 ...	Aug. 1872		
5000 Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb	2 0 0 ...	2% 2% 2% 2%	0 6 0 ...	0 2 0 ...	July 1872		
1000 Carn Brea, c, Illogan	35 0 0 ...	155	150 160	297 0 0 4 0 0 ...	Sept. 1872		
2450 Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan	19 14 9 ...	30	27 29	11 9 6 ...	Oct. 1872		
10240 Devon Gl. Consols, c, Tavistock*	6 2 0 ...	7	6 1/2 7	116 10 0 0 12 0 ...	May 1872		
656 Ding Dong, t, Gwylfa	49 14 6 ...	—	7 10 0 ...	0 10 0 ...	Aug. 1870		
4296 Dolcoath, c, Camborne	10 14 10 ...	70	65 70	95 6 5 ...	Oct. 1872		
10000 East Balleswidden, t, Sancroft*	1 0 0 ...	—	0 10 0 ...	0 5 0 ...	Aug. 1872		
6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	9 14 6 ...	5% 4% 5	14 19 0 ...	0 2 0 ...	Oct. 1872		
300 East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	32 0 0 ...	—	207 10 0 ...	1 0 0 ...	Sept. 1872		
6400 East Pool, t, Illogan	9 9 9 ...	16% 14 15	13 1 3 ...	0 2 6 ...	Sept. 1872		
2800 Foxdale, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0 ...	—	80 15 0 ...	0 10 0 ...	Sept. 1872		
5000 Frank Mills, t, Christow	3 18 6 ...	—	4 8 0 ...	0 2 6 ...	Aug. 1870		
3950 Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 10 6 ...	3% 3 3/4	0 13 0 ...	0 5 0 ...	May 1872		
40000 Glasgow Cara, c (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.)	—	—	0 10 0 ...	0 10 0 ...	Feb. 1872		
15000 Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	4 0 0 ...	14	14% 15% 15	15 1 0 ...	June 1872		
5000 Great Wheal Vor, t, Helston	40 0 0 ...	5% 4% 4% 4%	5 19 6 ...	0 2 6 ...	June 1872		
6400 Green Hurth, t, Cumberland*	0 6 0 ...	4	4 5	0 9 0 ...	Oct. 1872		
10240 Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c	4 19 0 ...	—	2 0 0 ...	0 1 0 ...	Nov. 1870		
10241 Herodsfoot, t, near Liskeard†	8 10 0 ...	20	18 20	61 10 0 ...	June 1872		
6000 Hung-ton Down, c, Calstock†	6 4 0 ...	6% 6% 6% 6%	3 18 0 ...	0 10 0 ...	Sept. 1872		
25000 Killaloe, s-l, Tipperary	1 0 0 ...	—	0 2 11% 0 ...	9 1/2 Dec.	1870		
4000 Lishburn, c, Cardiganshire	18 15 0 ...	—	243 10 0 ...	2 0 0 ...	Mar. 1871		
2784 Lovell, t, Wendron	3 0 0 ...	—	0 4 0 ...	0 4 0 ...	July 1872		
6000 Marke Valley, c, Cardigan*	10 16 8 ...	4	3% 4	7 13 0 ...	July 1872		
8000 Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0 0 ...	—	61 3 8 ...	16 0 ...	Aug. 1872		
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, s*	7 0 0 ...	10	9% 9% 9%	0 8 0 ...	Sept. 1872		
6400 New Pembrok, t, Par Station	5 0 0 ...	—	0 17 0 ...	0 4 0 ...	July 1872		
12000 North Hendre, t, Wales	2 10 0 ...	—	0 5 0 ...	0 2 6 ...	June 1872		
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 12 0 ...	17	15 17	4 13 0 ...	Dec. 1872		
6610 North Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	3 11 3 ...	1	1 1/2	0 5 6 ...	June 1871		
6694 Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth	8 2 0 ...	—	0 5 0 ...	0 5 0 ...	Nov. 1871		
5000 Penhale, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0 ...	4	3% 4	2 12 6 ...	July 1872		
8000 Phoenix, t, Camborne	4 3 4 ...	—	39 15 10 ...	0 11 8 ...	July 1872		
1772 Polberrow, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0 ...	—	1 7 6 ...	0 10 0 ...	Dec. 1871		
2000 Poldice, t, c, Gwennap	10 0 0 ...	—	1 10 0 ...	0 10 0 ...	Oct. 1870		
11200 Providence, t, Uny Lelant	10 8 7 ...	23	21 22	104 12 6 ...	Sept. 1872		
15000 Queen, s, Calstock	0 10 0 ...	—	0 2 0 ...	0 2 0 ...	Mar. 1871		
12000 Roman Gravels, t, Salop*	9 10 0 ...	17% 18	1 6 0 ...	0 6 0 ...	Oct. 1870		
5869 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, t	4 0 0 ...	1	7 1	0 14 6 ...	June 1871		
10000 Shelton, c, t, St. Austell	1 0 0 ...	—	0 1 0 ...	0 1 0 ...	Feb. 1872		
5000 Penhale, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0 ...	4	3% 4	2 12 6 ...	July 1872		
5000 South Darren, t, Camborne	1 5 0 ...	220	200 210	694 10 0 ...	Sept. 1872		
15000 Van, t, Llanidloes*	4 5 0 ...	—	3 16 39	8 0 0 ...	Oct. 1872		
242 Spears Moor, t, St. Just	36 17 9 ...	—	17 5 0 ...	0 10 0 ...	June 1872		
940 St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	10 15 0 ...	14	12 13	10 0 0 ...	Oct. 1872		
8771 St. Just Amalgamated, t*	3 10 0 ...	—	0 9 0 ...	0 4 0 ...	Nov. 1871		
12000 Tankerville, t, Salop*	6 0 0 ...	16	2 16 0 ...	0 6 0 ...	July 1872		
25000 Terras, t, St. Austell	1 0 0 ...	5% 5% 5% 5%	0 3 0 ...	0 1 0 ...	Oct. 1872		
6000 Tinicroft, t, c, Pool, Illogan	9 0 0 ...	57% 57% 57% 57%	48 60	40 18 6 ...	Sept. 1872		
4000 Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	5 15 0 ...	15	13 15	9 1 0 ...	Oct. 1872		
15000 Van, t, Llanidloes*	4 5 0 ...	37% 37% 37% 37%	36 39	8 0 0 ...	Oct. 1872		
3000 W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0 ...	10	8% 9% 9% 9%	51 7 6 ...	Sept. 1872		
2648 West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	26 13 9 ...	18	15 17	3 12 6 ...	Oct. 1872		
400 West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne	47 0 0 ...	70	65 70	79 10 0 ...	1 0 0 ...		
12288 Wheal Arthur, t, c, Calstock	1 0 0 ...	—	0 3 0 ...	0 1 0 ...	Dec. 1871		
512 Wheal Bassett, c, Illogan	5 2 8 ...	55	45 50	635 10 0 ...	1 10 0 ...		
5000 Penhale, t, St. Cleer	7 14 6 ...	9% 9% 9% 9%	13 6 ...	0 2 6 ...	Sept. 1872		
2048 Wheal Jane, t, Kew	2 13 10 ...	15	14 15	10 0 0 ...	7 6 0 ...		
4265 Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 8 ...	15	14% 15	8 18 0 ...	Oct. 1872		
2043 Wheal Kite, t, Uny Lelant	13 16 7 ...	9	12 14	82 2 3 ...	Oct. 1872		
806 Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	13 10 8 ...	9	12 14	82 2 3 ...	Oct. 1872		
1024 Wheal Mary Ann, t, Menheniot	10 0 0 ...	9% 9% 9% 9%	73 15 0 ...	0 5 0 ...	Sept. 1872		
1000 Wh. Mary Hutchings, t, Plympton	2 12 6 ...	—	2 1 6 ...	0 6 0 ...	May 1872		
12000 Wheal Russell, t, St. Just	70 0 0 ...	—	522 10 0 ...	4 0 0 ...	Aug. 1872		
4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	10 14 6 ...	5% 5% 5% 5%	0 19 0 ...	0 4 0 ...	Jan. 1872		
5000 Wheal Whisper, t, c, Warleggan*	1 0 0 ...	—	0 1 0 ...	0 1 0 ...	Aug. 1872		
21800 Wicklow, t, s-l, Wicklow	2 10 0 ...	—	62 64	73% 75% 75% 75%	52 12 9 ...	0 3 0 ...	Oct. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Cull.
50000 Alamillos, t, Spain*	2 0 0 ...	1% 1% 1% 1%	0 18 6 ...	0 1 6 ...	Sept. 1872
30000 Almada and Trito Consol., s-l†	1 0 0 ...	—	0 2 9 ...	0 0 6 ...	Dec. 1871
20000 Australian, c, South Australi	7 7 6 ...	1% 1% 1% 1%	0 2 6 ...	0 1 0 ...	Sept. 1871
15000 Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0 ...	—	2% 3	0 5 0 ...	July 1872
6000 Bensberg, t, Germany*	10 0 0 ...	—	3% 4	0 3 4 ...	Aug. 1872
20000 Cape Copper Mining, s-l So. Africa*	7 0 0 ...	22	23 24	9 5 0 ...</	